



RESERVE Bronson



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SIX MONTHS. — For the month of February the receipts from legacies were \$17,000 in advance of the corresponding month in 1887, while the donations advanced \$1,000. For the first six months of the financial year the total receipts were about \$78,000 in advance of those of the preceding year for the corresponding period, of which amount about \$30,000 was from donations and \$48,000 from legacies. This amount has already been appropriated to meet the urgent requests of our growing missions; and requests, almost equally urgent, for not less than \$25,000 more are waiting for special additional donations in order that they may be granted by the Committee. See an article on this subject in the present issue of the *Herald*.

The religious papers have already announced that the Prudential Committee has appointed Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., as Field Secretary of the American Board, having his headquarters in Boston. Dr. Creegan is well and favorably known in the West, and especially in New York, having been for the past few years Secretary of the New York State Home Missionary Society. There is a wide and important field not covered by either of the district secretaryships now existing, in which Dr. Creegan can find ample room for work, to the great benefit of the cause of missions. He will come to his office about the middle of May, and we are confident that he will be most cordially welcomed among the churches of New England and of other sections of the country in which he may be called to represent the American Board.

RECENT tidings from Japan indicate that much irritation is felt by the natives in view of the delay of treaty revision. The plans for revision had progressed so far and so favorably that the people had come to feel that what they had long and ardently desired was about to be accomplished. The bitter disappointment which has followed the breaking-off of negotiations has naturally resulted in some special ill-feeling toward the foreigners, and in some degree toward the religion of the foreigners. The recent political disturbances, however, cannot be laid to the charge of the Christians, and yet the Japanese are not just now in a condition to look calmly upon any matters that affect their relation with foreigners. It is reported in the Japanese papers that the proprietors of theatres in Kyoto have been forbidden to let their houses for public addresses. This prohibition is apparently designed to prevent turbulent political meetings rather than preaching services.

The sympathies of all lovers of liberty, as well as of friends of Christian missions, should go out towards Bulgaria in the present crisis of her history. The future looks ominous for the Principality, though we are not without strong hope that the calamity of war may be averted. The simple truth is that affairs in Bulgaria have within a few months been settling so happily for the peace of the Principality that it is fast becoming clear to the world that she needs no "protection" from Russia. Hence the Czar, whose plans for the extension of his domains on the south are likely to be interfered with, regards it as necessary to interrupt the quiet. Russian diplomatists have recently written of the "sacrifices" their nation has made for Bulgaria. These sacrifices are exactly of the kind which the wolf makes when it forbears to devour the lamb because other more powerful animals are looking on. If Russia can be made to keep her hands off, Bulgaria will thrive, her people will be prosperous, and she will become in time a barrier to the ambitious designs of Russia. This is what Russia foresees, and "hence these tears."

Just as this number of the *Herald* is made up, we learn of the death, in the eighty-fifth year of her age, of the venerable Mrs. Eliza H. Anderson, widow of Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, late Secretary of the American Board. Since her husband's death Mrs. Anderson has resided in Roxbury (Boston Highlands), in the same house in which for more than a generation she, with rare grace and devotion, entertained the missionaries of the Board who were going and coming. She was a true helpmeet to her distinguished husband, and the memory of her loving acts and her saintly character is most precious in the families of the earlier missionaries. She was a wise and loving friend to them all, and was as a mother to their children. It may be said of her not merely that she did what she could, but that by reason of the position she occupied, to which she was so well adapted, she was able to render a service of vast importance to the cause of missions. "Her works do follow her." A further notice of Mrs. Anderson will be given in our next issue.

There is no change in the situation of affairs respecting the famine in Turkey. The needs are great, and the work of relief is going on. The appeal made in the last number of the *Herald* was sent out as a leaflet with a personal letter to the pastors of some seven hundred churches, and a special statement of the case was forwarded to the religious and secular newspapers. Gratifying results followed at once, as will be seen by receipts for the Relief Fund, acknowledged on another page, showing that in February more than eight thousand dollars were contributed, most of this amount coming in during the last half of the month. Contributions are still coming, and they will all be needed. The distress will not be over for three or four months.

THE Minutes of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches, covering the statistics of these churches for 1886, and the Tabular View of missions and missionary work in Japan for 1887, reached us at nearly the same time. This table from Japan has been prepared with great care by Rev. Henry Loomis, Agent of the American Bible Society at Yokohama, to whom we are indebted for an early copy. It will be found, in a condensed form,

among the "Notes from the Wide Field." Some comparison between the figures from Japan and those given us in the Massachusetts Minutes are suggestive. The Congregational churches of Massachusetts number 535, with a membership of 96,412; and the additions on confession of faith in 1886 were 3,733, an average of nearly seven to each church. In Japan there are now 221 Protestant churches of all denominations, with 19,829 members, the additions on confession last year numbering 5,014, which is 1,281 more than were received to the Congregational churches of Massachusetts, and making an average of 21+ to each church. It should be remembered also that against the 96,412 members of these Massachusetts Congregational churches at the beginning of this period, there were but 14,815 church members in Japan. This makes the percentage of additions in Massachusetts not quite four per cent., while in Japan it is above thirty-three per cent.

In response to the call from Japan made in our last issue, for some choice volumes to aid young men just graduating from the Theological Seminary at Kyoto, we have received from Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, of New York, ten copies of Schaff's Bible Dictionary, fourth edition, revised and enlarged. It is a rich storehouse of biblical knowledge, and these volumes will be of inestimable value to those young men. There is opportunity for other friends of Japan to send us Ellicott's edition of the Handy Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, H. B. Smith's Theology, Professor Fisher's Beginnings of Christianity; also, his History of The Reformation. The best and latest good books are in demand.

With the beginning of this year the *Dnyanodaya*, the Christian newspaper issued for forty-five years at Bombay by the Marathi Mission, in an octavo form, was enlarged, making it a comely quarto. It is the oldest Anglo-Vernacular paper in the Bombay Presidency, and since its commencement, in 1842, to the present time it has exerted a wide and favorable influence wherever it is circulated. Originally a monthly, in 1845 it became a semi-monthly, and in 1873 a weekly. It is now under the editorship of Rev. J. E. Abbott, the Marathi editor being Mr. A. M. Sangle.

The whole Bible in Japanese will soon be issued in one volume, the translation having only recently been completed. It is a singular fact, illustrating the marvelous progress of Christianity in Japan, that there should be nearly twenty thousand members of churches in the empire before the whole Bible has been given the people in their native tongue. Great care has been taken by the best foreign and Japanese scholars to make this first complete translation as perfect as possible, that the version may be a standard for a long time to come.

MR. HAGER, of Hong Kong, writes of a visit to the homes of many Chinese who have returned from America, made in company with Mrs. E. P. Thwing, of New York, who has been greatly interested for the Chinese she has met in New York. The people in many of the villages received in a kindly way the first foreign woman they had ever seen, and in some instances Mrs. Thwing was quite royally treated. Mr. Hager wishes that more American ladies would visit the returned Chinamen at their homes.

THE reports of a "Special Winter Mission" in India are now coming forward, and they indicate that great success is attending the movement. It will be remembered that some ten or twelve gentlemen, clerical and lay, left England for the purpose of holding religious services at the various stations of the Church Missionary Society throughout India and Ceylon. At Bombay the services began in November, and the cathedral was filled night after night. At Calcutta and vicinity, numerous services were held, calling forth the sympathy and coöperation of every religious denomination. Meetings were held for Christians, for non-Caristians, and some especially for the women. A wave of blessing seemed to pass over the Christian population, and at some of the sessions every available nook in the churches was filled. It is too early to speak of the results, though it is believed that, aside from the quickened spiritual life of Christians, there have been many conversions. Prejudice was dispelled, and people of every denomination were brought together in union as never before. It has been demonstrated that earnest Christian preachers can speak effectually through interpreters, one of the members of the mission expressing the belief that the interpretation helped rather than hindered his words. We look for yet fuller reports of this "Mission," and trust that it will result in a great blessing to India.

THE hospital connected with the medical department of Aintab College, Central Turkey, is greatly appreciated by the people of all races and religions in that region, as is shown by the fact that recently the sum of fifty-three liras (\$233) has been contributed for its maintenance by the citizens of Aintab, a good proportion coming from Moslems and Old Church Armenians. Two of the leading pashas have given each three liras. It is not easy to appreciate how much this means in the matter of benevolence from a people with whom the times are desperately hard, and in a region afflicted by a sore famine. The hospital seems to be an object of interest and sympathy with all classes of people, and it is doing much to allay existing antipathies against foreigners and the religion they bring. While it does not come strictly under the head of missionary enterprises, such as the American Board can maintain, this hospital needs, and should have, from philanthropic and Christian men an endowment of not less than \$25,000. It is the only institution of the kind in the interior of Turkey, and it is specially fitted to win the regard and approval of men of all races and religions within the empire. It is a charity which will prove much more than a boon to suffering bodies. Its influence will contribute greatly to the success of Christian work throughout Turkey.

WE have received from Ceylon and southern India copies of addresses presented by the churches of Jaffna and three churches in the city of Madura to Rev. Dr. Daniel March and Rev. E. G. Porter, who have spent some weeks in visiting our mission stations in those regions, and have produced a very favorable impression on the people. The address of the Madura churches, after the fashion of that region, is printed upon a large sheet, and signed by the pastors and deacons of the three churches. This visit of American pastors to mission churches has been greatly enjoyed, and we trust will result in lasting good. Messrs. March and Porter have been much pleased with what they have seen of these native churches.

An interesting account comes to us of the way in which the young ladies of the Clinton-avenue Church in Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. McLeod, pastor) coöperated with the young women in the Imabari and Kobe churches in Japan in works of Christian benevolence. More than three years ago the Brooklyn young ladies, hearing of the need of a cabinet organ at Imabari, sent such an instrument. Gratitude was expressed by the young women of the Imabari church not only in words, but by the preparation of a box of articles of their own manufacture, which was forwarded to their Brooklyn friends. Then the young women of the Kobe church, hearing of this, asked advice of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson as to the preparation of a box to send to Brooklyn, the proceeds of which should be used for Christian work in Japan. The Brooklyn circle gladly entered into this fellowship of Christian work and realized by the sale enough to send to Japan another organ, this one to the church at Matsuyama. Those interested feel that they have been thrice blessed in all this, by a larger knowledge of the work done, by direct fellowship with these Japanese converts, and by the consciousness that they are doing something for the kingdom of Christ.

It is announced that there will be shortly published, both in German and English, a collection of letters and journals, entitled "Emin Pasha in Central Africa." The work is to be edited by Dr. Schweinfurth and Professor Ratzel, with an introduction, in the English edition, by Dr. Felkin. These letters and journals will present the exploring and scientific work accomplished within the past ten years in this central region of Africa. Emin Pasha has visited the provinces in all directions from Wadelai, and he describes the people, their manners and customs. One chapter will be devoted to the Monbuttus, a race of cannibals about which little has been known. The volume must prove one of intense interest, not merely as making Africa better known to us, but as revealing to us more fully the remarkable man who, at great personal sacrifice, has accomplished so much in Central Africa.

WE regret to learn that a cable dispatch has been received from Bombay announcing the death of Rev. George Bowen, who was for six or seven years a missionary of the American Board among the Marathi. After his release, in 1855, he maintained an independent mission, while editing *The Bombay Guardian*. Mr. Bowen was a man of deep piety, earnest consecration, and of marked abilities. The *Guardian* was one of our most valuable exchanges, which we always read with interest. Mr. Bowen was born in Middlebury, Vermont, April 30, 1816, and sailed for India in 1847. His loss will be deeply felt throughout western India.

Professor Legge and others have made an appeal in *The London Times* for aid for the sufferers from the disaster on the Yellow River, in China. It is stated that the people are bearing up bravely against their misfortunes, while the guilds are coöperating with the mandarins in dispensing such relief as lies within their power. The attempts to repair the damage are only partially successful and are attended with great danger to the workmen. In one instance between four and five thousand soldiers employed in repairing the banks of the river, having been surprised by a fresh overflow, were drowned *en masse*.

We gladly acknowledge the gift from Mr. Samuel B. Schieffelin, of New York, of 3,500 small volumes for distribution among the different missions of the Board where the English language is sufficiently known to make them useful, as follows: 500 copies of the People's Hymn Book, a volume of 160 pages, containing 350 of the most popular psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, with their appropriate tunes; 500 copies of an Index to the Bible, of 94 pages, admirably prepared; 500 copies of A Word to Christian Teachers and Students for the Ministry, 89 pages; 1,000 copies of Milk for Babes, and 1,000 Children's Bread, 69 and 180 pages respectively, the last two being Bible catechisms for children. These volumes are charged with Scripture truths and cannot fail to be helpful in the different grades of mission schools.

MRS. WILDER, widow of the Rev. R. G. Wilder, and daughter have recently been welcomed back to India after a thirteen years' absence. They have retained their knowledge of the Marathi language, and are able at once to resume work among the people. Mr. J. N. Forman and Mr. Robert P. Wilder, who visited the colleges and theological seminaries of the United States two years ago, in connection with the missionary movement by which so many students were led to pledge themselves to foreign missionary service, are to be missionaries in India in connection with the Presbyterian Board. The former is already on the ground and Mr. Wilder will follow soon.

RECENT tidings from Constantinople indicate that the government has, for the present, laid aside its proposed school law, to which reference was made in a paper by Dr. Barnum in the February *Herald*. It is not clear as yet just what the government proposes to do, but it is feared that some restrictive scheme is in contemplation, which will seriously affect the schools. The American minister, Mr. Straus, is ably defending the rights which foreigners have under the treaties and "capitulations."

WE refer our readers, with great pleasure, to the report of the Conference of Missions in Mexico, to be found on another page. Such a conference cannot fail to produce happiest results, both to the several missions concerned and throughout the republic. The fact will be recognized that Protestants are practically at one in the message they carry, and that they are determined to coöperate in efforts to bring Mexico to Christ. There is a bright future for missionary work in Mexico.

The Canadian Congregational Foreign Missionary Society has issued a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, entitled *Missionary Adventures in Africa*, giving the letters of Rev. Mr. Currie, whom the Canadian Society specially supports in connection with the American Board. Portions of these letters have appeared in the *Missionary Herald*, but the full collection forms a most interesting account of travel and adventure in Africa.

No news reaches us yet from Mr. Stanley, and while many competent authorities are asserting that there is no reason for special anxiety, we cannot but think it strange that tidings of his whereabouts have not reached the world outside of Central Africa. It would seem as if the reason for the delay must soon be explained.

A STRIKING illustration of the connection between home and foreign missions has been reported to us concerning a gentleman from Dedham, Mass., who incidentally alluded, in addressing a Sunday-school in Algiers, Africa, to a Mission Sunday-school in Dedham. At the close of the session it was voted by this school in Algiers to send a gift of ten dollars to the mission school in America, with their greetings. Differences of race and language and distance in space do not check Christian sympathies. The black children of Africa were eager to help the white children of America who were in mission schools.

Mr. Joseph C. Gordon, of the National College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., writes us that, while the complete education of deaf-mutes requires trained specialists, any intelligent person, with slight instruction, can confer priceless benefits on deaf-mute children. Mr. Gordon offers, through the liberality of a friend, to send to all missionaries who apply for them (simply covering postage), three pamphlets, prepared by himself and others, relating to the instruction of deaf-mutes in early childhood. There may be those in foreign lands who read this paragraph who may like to avail themselves of this kind offer.

ONE of the old and long-tried friends of the American Board sent her last donation a short time ago from her dying-bed. The following extract from a note received since her death describes the scene: "The interest manifested by her in sending the donation to the Board in her last hours was quite like herself. She was really too weak to attempt the effort necessary to be made. But she could not be turned aside from her purpose. She had already dictated a note to be sent to Mr. Ward, and so, with an attendant supporting her in her bed and her daughter guiding her hand, she signed the check to be honored by the bank. This was really her last conscious act, and it gave her great satisfaction as a completed work." Completed indeed, as far as her personal signature was concerned, but not completed as far as the gift itself is concerned as related to the Master who received it from her eager, tremulous hand, who will bless it in the fulfilment of its beneficent errand, and who will acknowledge it at the final day.

WE have rarely seen a better exhibit of the contribution of missions to the interests of science and the social elevation of a people than is given in the following paragraph from the pen of Rev. Geo. E. Post, in the New York Evangelist of March 8: "It would take a long list to exhaust the religious, literary, and scientific contributions to the Arabic language from the missionaries in Syria. They include the translation of the Scriptures and the stereotyping of the same in numerous styles; the preparation of a Scripture guide, commentaries, a Concordance, and a complete hymn and tune book; textbooks in history, algebra geometry, trigonometry, logarithms, astronomy, meteorology, botany, zoölogy, physics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, materia medica, practice of physic, surgery, and a periodical literature which has proved the stimulus to a very extensive native journalism. The Protestant converts of the mission, educated by the missionaries, have written elaborate works on history, poetry, grammar, arithmetic, natural science, and the standard dictionary of the language, and a cyclopædia which will make a library by itself, consisting of about twenty volumes of from six hundred to eight hundred pages each."

OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS.

BY SECRETARY N. G. CLARK.

In the last number of the Missionary Herald attention was called to the fact that the means at the disposal of the Prudential Committee are inadequate to meet the calls from the mission field. The increase in the contributions to the treasury of the Board during the last six months is all needed to keep up the work on hand. The urgency of some of these calls still unsupplied is such as to warrant the special consideration of the friends of missions. The variety of these calls will allow of a wide choice of objects to which additional gifts may be devoted, and we would fain hope for an early response in behalf not only of Smyrna, cited last month, but also of the following objects approved by the united judgment of missionaries in the several missions referred to, included in their contingent estimates, and endorsed by the Prudential Committee:—

- 1. A school building is needed in the city of Wai, in the Marathi Mission, the only building in the midst of the heathen population of 12,000 souls for a Christian school and for religious services on the Sabbath. One half of the expense would be met by the English government, according to its usage in such cases, and only \$75 is needed of the Board for this desirable building, to be a centre of Christian work.
- 2. The Japan Mission asks for \$200 to fit up a chemical laboratory in connection with the large Training School in Kyoto. The chemical department is in charge of a thoroughly accomplished native professor educated in this country without expense to the Board.
- 3. The mission in European Turkey begs earnestly for \$968, to complete a church edifice in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The people have done their best, and a gentleman from Boston, recently visiting Sofia, was so much interested in the object as to secure about \$700 for it, given by himself and friends. There still remains the sum asked for above to finish the building and fit it for occupation. It is of great importance that this building be completed and occupied at the earliest moment, in view of political contingencies now imminent. Every week's delay may imperil the success of the enterprise and even the existence of the evangelical community.
- 4. The mission in Japan asks for \$1,000 to provide a building with rooms adequate to the convenience of Mr. S C. Bartlett, Jr., one of the teachers in the Kyoto Training School. Besides the ordinary accommodations of a study and bedroom, he needs a suitable room in which to receive company. Much of his best Christian influence can only be exerted in personal conversation with students, whom he cannot well receive at a private house, as no mission family in Kyoto has any spare room to accommodate him. Already a large number of the students are seeking personal interviews. Work in the classroom as a teacher does not realize his hope of service to the cause of Christ in Japan. Two hundred dollars of the \$1,000 are already pledged \$100 by the Vice-President of the Board, and \$100 by a Bible class of young men in Chicago.
 - 5. For several years Mr. Clark, of the Austrian Mission, has been asking for

\$2,000 to erect buildings needed for religious uses at Tabor, in Bohemia. A good work has been begun at this important centre, once famous in the annals of Protestantism. The members of the church at this point are poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith and zeal. They are making great sacrifices for a church home, laying by monthly, or oftener, their little contributions. Mr. Clark is willing to struggle on alone, if need be, in charge of this mission if only funds can be furnished to supplement the efforts of the church at Tabor.

ENTERED INTO REST.

MRS. L. H. THOM 1; MRS. G. B. SANDERS 2; MRS. J. G. CRAWFORD.3

During the week which ended February 25, tidings came to the Missionary Rooms in Boston that death had visited four missionary homes in Turkey, removing from earth three missionary ladies and one child. The death of so many missionaries in one country and in so brief a space of time is almost unprecedented in the history of the Board. Little Ralph Chambers, son of Rev. W. N. Chambers, of Erzroom, was not quite three years old, but Mrs. Thom, of Mardin, Mrs. Sanders, of Aintab, and Mrs. Crawford, of Broosa, were all in the prime and vigor of life, and each occupied a sphere from which, to human eyes, it did not seem that she could be spared. The severity of such afflictions to our missionary friends must be greatly intensified by their isolation, their wide separation from the kindred whose sympathy is so much craved in affliction; but is not the Saviour the nearer, and his sympathy the more precious, on that very account? "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

The eldest of the three missionary ladies who have now been called from earth was Mrs. Thom, of Mardin, who has been in missionary service about thirteen years. She felt that her first duty was to her family, and in this she was doubtless correct, for apart from the claims of one's own family, a missionary lady can seldom perform a service more fruitful of good to others than this. The missionary home is in itself an educating and refining agency. It becomes a model for other homes, an object-lesson, showing the elevating, purifying influence of Christianity. Mrs. Thom's home was singularly neat and attractive. She was exceedingly fond of flowers, and her flowers and vines were cultivated and arranged with a skill so rare as to make her sitting-room very bright. She received many calls from the native women, and she found time to visit many of them at their own homes. After her return to Mardin from a visit to America, fourteen months before her death, she was able to give more time to

¹Mrs. L. H. Thom, born at Grafton, Vermont, August 19, 1845; united with the church, Owatonna, Minn., 1872; taught school for six years in Owatonna and vicinity; married Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., August 11, 1874; sailed for Turkey September 23, 1874; died at Mardin January 16, 1888.

² Mrs. Grace Bingham Sanders, daughter of Rev. John S. Bingham, born at Higginsville, New York, October 22, 1859; sailed for Turkey, August 23, 1879; married at Aintab, December 24, 1880, to Rev. Charles S. Sanders; died at Aintab January 15, 1888.

³Mrs. Jeanie Grace Crawford, daughter of Principal James C. Greenough, of the Westfield Normal School; born at Westfield, Massachusetts, June 8, 1863; graduated at Smith College, 1886; married Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, October 13, 1886; sailed for Turkey, October 21, 1886; died at Broosa, Turkey, February 5, 1888.

this work than before. She had a large class of girls in the Sunday-school. She organized a sewing society among the women, which met at her house, and she was planning to have them assume the support of a Bible reader. She had the charge of the female prayer-meeting, sometimes taking the lead herself, and sometimes, in order to draw out the women, and to cultivate in them a feeling of independence and self-reliance, committing it to the leadership of the women, in turn. The pastor of the native church, in his remarks, at her funeral, upon the words, "Their works do follow them," feelingly alluded to her labors for the women and girls of his congregation.

Mrs. Sanders, of Aintab, went to Turkey when she was but twenty years of age, and before her marriage. Though so young she showed the qualities which would have made her a most successful teacher, but she became a wife and a mother, and in these relations also she won all hearts. Miss Proctor, who was associated with her in the earlier portion of her life in Turkey, says of her: "Her sweet and gentle disposition made her seem, at first, one to be easily led and influenced, but further acquaintance disclosed an unassuming selfreliance. She was quite capable of thinking and judging for herself, was selfcontrolled and judicious in her speech, and her quiet firmness and dignity commanded the respect of both missionaries and native friends." In a similar way Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, of Aintab, write of her: "She was one of the most widely-loved and useful of our whole mission. She was active and earnest to the very last, and her loss will be keenly felt by the native women. It was touching to see their grief at the funeral." Mrs. Sanders died of pneumonia, the result, apparently, of a severe cold caught on a chilly day when she was returning with her husband from Aleppo, where they had thought of taking up their permanent home; but she has gone to the home above.

It is but little more than a year since Mrs. Grace Crawford, in her youth and vigor, left her happy home in this land for missionary work in Turkey. She was one who by personal appearance and social and intellectual character attracted attention wherever she went. Comparatively few seemed so well fitted in body and mind and spirit for a long and useful life. Her scholarship was of high order, particularly excelling in languages. In her brief life at Broosa she had made unusual progress in the acquisition of the modern Greek, and was ready for a wide work which opened before her. The brief extract from a recent letter of hers, given in the last number of the Missionary Herald, shows how she had studied the character of the people and how earnestly she was planning for Christian work among them. In her personal memoranda, left at the Missionary Rooms, in answering the question, "When did you decide to be a missionary?" there is the following entry: "About the time I went, but I always wanted to go." In her application for appointment, we find these sentences: "I go into the work feeling that Christ is our Master, and it is ours to go to whatever part of the world he sends us. I think every Christian is bound first of all to obedience; therefore becoming a Christian involves consecration to service everywhere and anywhere. Of my individual fitness for the work, in the way of a Christian life and walk, I cannot say; I never, at all events, have labored under the delusion that I was good, and if it were not for a trust in my Master, I should not stand where I do." Those who knew her could only wonder at this humble estimate of herself; for to them she seemed as thoroughly fitted for the work of the Lord as any one could well be. We are glad to be able to give here the testimony of one well qualified to speak of her, Rev. Dr. L. Clark Seelye, President of Smith College, from which institution Mrs. Crawford was graduated in 1886.

"In my judgment the character of Mrs. Crawford was remarkably well rounded. We have had no students at Smith College who better exemplified in body, mind, and heart an ideal womanhood. She was socially very attractive, and made many friends; she was a brilliant scholar, taking high rank as a student in all departments of learning, and at the same time she was an earnest, devoted Christian, whose life was a continuous consecration to her Master's service. While in college her religious influence was strongly felt among her associates, and after her graduation it seemed to be her strongest desire to employ her talents in the advancement of Christ's kingdom. Her abounding health, her superior intellectual endowments, her womanly refinement and amiability, and her absorbing love for Christ, preëminently qualified her for missionary work, and she entered upon that work not as a sacrifice, but as a joy. In our sorrow, we may also rejoice in the memory of what her life was, in the assurance of what it is and is to be."

"They rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

BY REV. JAMES D. EATON, CHIHUAHUA.

During several years past efforts have been made to bring together the representatives of the different mission boards working in this republic; and the Asamblea General de Misiones Evangélicas en México has just closed its sessions at the capital, lasting for four days, January 31 to February 3. Eleven denominations were represented, including the Quakers and the Episcopalians, being all that are in the country with the exception of the "Church of Jesus," or that portion of it which adheres to Bishop Riley. In seating the delegates alphabetically, the Quakers (Amigos) and the Baptists, at opposite extremes sacramentally, were placed side by side; and the Congregationalists had upon their right four intelligent and dignified young Mexican preachers of the Episcopal Church. Foreigners and natives were mingled in delightful confusion, and were granted equal privileges on platform and floor.

The eighteen essayists presented topics which would be of interest in any gathering of Christians here; such as the "Proper Observance of the Lord's Day," "Consecration of the Minister to his Vocation," "Self-support," "Worldly Amusements," "Temperance," "Gambling and its Consequences." But we have space to refer only to such as were specially pertinent to the aims of an inter-denominational conference. One of these questions was presented under a double form: "Is there need of revising the Spanish version of the

Holy Scriptures, and of translating them into the native dialects?" The latter part of the inquiry was negatived, on the ground that the Indian dialects, though numerous, are of small importance when population is considered, and destined, under the influence of government schools and commercial intercourse, to give way to the Spanish. But all present felt the need of a better Spanish version than is now within reach of the sixty millions who use that tongue. At the same time, it would be unfortunate should the number of versions already existing be increased by two or three more. Consequently the Assembly, while it expressed gratitude to the American Bible Society for coming to the aid of the missions, and appointed a committee of revision, consisting of one from each denomination, to coöperate with Rev. H. B. Pratt (formerly missionary in Bogotá, United States of Colombia, but for some years past engaged upon a new translation under the auspices of the Society), expressed the earnest hope that the two great societies, the American and the British, might be able to unite in giving to the people of Spain and of the Western Hemisphere a version which should command the respect of scholars, and yet be "level to the understanding of the common people."

Another matter which aroused the deepest interest was the proposal to establish at the centre a single college of high grade, to do for Mexico what Robert College, the Syrian Protestant College, and the Anglo-Chinese College are doing, or hope to do, for the lands in which they are located. The essayist was Rev. P. A. Rodriguez, Episcopalian, who is a relative of the famous reformer, Manuel Aguas, and who received his education in part in the United States. The speaker pleaded eloquently for the founding of such a college by combining the men and means of all the different denominations, instead of leaving each sect to sustain an inferior school. As it is, the alternative presented to our ambitious youth, seeking the best education, is that of attending government schools, where the disciples of materialism and positivism have control, or, on the other hand, placing themselves under distinctly Roman Catholic influences. The essay was received with repeated rounds of applause, and after due consideration a committee of one missionary and one native from each denomination was appointed to consider the best methods for organizing such an institution, and to inform the wealthy friends of education in the United States of the grand opening for, and the pressing need of, generous gifts to this end.

Steps were also taken toward the preparation of a Union Evangelical Hymnal. The Methodists already have a good collection of over three hundred hymns, with music, which is in use by the Congregationalists and others. But even this can be improved; and there would result great advantage from our using one collection of Christian hymns without a sectarian imprint, as we circulate one Bible, in the presence of Roman Catholicism, which charges us with being at war amongst ourselves.

Another agreement was arrived at in relation to a division of the field, after a presentation of the subject by Rev. Dr. W. M. Patterson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At present some towns of moderate size are occupied by two or more societies, while others of larger population are almost wholly unprovided for. To promote earlier occupation of the entire

field and prevent, as far as possible, a disproportionate expenditure of time and money, it was voted: (1) That cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants and upwards may be entered by two or more societies; that places of less size should be occupied by only one denomination, but where two or more are already established, the field should be yielded to one of them, due account being made of the time and money expended; and that in cases of difficulty arising, the matter be referred to a committee of arbitration, whose decisions shall be final. (2) That "occupation" be understood to mean the forming of a congregation, with arrangements for the "holding of services periodically," and that the suspension of such services for one year be regarded as abandonment of the field, when another society may enter. (3) That a committee of arbitration consisting of one from each denomination be appointed, whose decisions shall be binding only by a two-thirds vote of all the members.

The following items from the latest statistics of the missions show encouraging progress:—

Missionaries of both sexes	123	Seminaries and Schools	96
Native preachers, ordained	81	Pupils in same	2,492
" " unordained .	65	Periodicals	10
" teachers	81	Houses of worship	73
Other helpers	46	Built without foreign aid	16
Congregations	393	With aid in part	19
Churches organized	177	Value of buildings, presses, etc	\$595,251.00
Members of same	12,635	Martyrs, from the first	62

Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an eloquent address, said that in no part of the world's mission field visited by him, in India, China, Japan, and elsewhere, had he been more highly gratified by the aspects of the work than right here; and that a careful comparison of the reports made to his own church showed that, in proportion to outlay in men and means, the results achieved in Roman Catholic countries had been greater than in pagan lands. The Mission Board of that church has been investing about twenty-five thousand dollars in the "plant" of a training and theological school in the famous city of Puebla — a noble piece of property, whose acquisition in that centre of Romanism has produced a profound impression.

The Assembly would have been worth all it cost had it done no more than bring together for mutual acquaintance, Christian fellowship and conference, the representatives of the different missionary societies in Mexico. But it agreed in adopting measures of vital importance with such remarkable unanimity that the moral weight of its decisions must have almost the force of law in their influence upon the policy pursued hereafter by the various churches working here. On the leading questions affecting the mutual relations of the evangelical missions, when finally put to vote (the vote in some cases being by missions), there was absolutely no voice raised in the negative. Provision was made for calling another conference when the missions shall desire it.

THE MADURA MISSION AGAIN.

A VETERAN now in this country, the Rev. James Herrick, after more than forty years of service in this mission, is not able to understand why young men, as well as young women, in needed numbers, are not ready and waiting to be sent there. He says there is there "a work of great importance among a very interesting people and in an interesting country." From his own experience he adds that persons having good health in this country need not hesitate to go there on account of climate. "Sudden changes are much less frequent, and the extremes of temperature far less than in places farther from the equator. Rare facilities are found within the district itself for obtaining needed changes for health." Some years since it was found on careful examination that the climate of the Madura Mission was one of the most favorable to longevity and abundant labors on the part of missionaries.

Mr. Herrick dwells on the fact as of particular significance that this field, embracing over two millions of people, has by general consent of Protestant Christendom been assigned to the American Board, and he asks, "On whom, therefore, rests now the responsibility of evangelizing these people?" Among the special facilities and attractions of this field, Mr. Herrick mentions the railroad now passing through the district, affording cheap and easy communication with other parts of India, as well as within the district itself. Four of the stations are on the railroad, and others but a little distance from it. Another attraction is the Sanitarium on the Pulney Hills, rising about seven thousand feet above the plain, where abundant conveniences have been provided for the comfort of missionaries seeking rest and recreation from the weariness and exhaustion of continued labors on the plain. It is not a small matter to have such a Sanitarium near at hand, to be reached in comparatively few hours in case of need.

These incidental advantages are not unworthy of consideration in the choice of a field of labor, and add not only to the attractiveness of the region, but encourage a reasonable hope of happier and more abundant labors; all the more because of the ripeness of this field for Christian work. In reference to this Mr. Washburn, under date of January 28, writes: "Audiences can be had by intelligent, earnest preachers, every night in the year in the towns and villages of the district. There is nothing that stands in the way not only of the preaching, but of the attentive hearing, of the gospel in all the Madura district, by tens of thousands of hearers, but the men to send and the means to maintain them in a very simple way."

THE GREEK CHURCH IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

BY REV. JAMES W. SEELYE, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

ON each Sabbath-day regular services in Greek are held at five different places in this city in connection with the mission of the American Board. They are altogether inadequate when we consider the large Greek population to be

reached, but our influence as an evangelical agency is not confined to the narrow walls of the places in which we preach. We are known abroad, and our influence is felt throughout the city. The best evidence of this is the fact that the Greek Church has felt compelled to put itself on the defensive. During the disturbances of last winter in Smyrna, the Greeks allied themselves with the Catholics to drive out the Protestants, but here in Constantinople the Catholics have had to take their share of opposition with the Protestants. But the defence has not taken the form of open persecution. The Greeks have been more circumspect. They say "if our church needs reforming, we must reform it. Let us supply our own wants and correct our own faults, and thus defend ourselves against the curse of proselytism."

In June of 1887 the Greek newspapers were startled by the report that the Protestants were negotiating for the rental of a large house near the official residence of the Patriarch of Constantinople, for school purposes. This report was false, and its origin is a mystery. It served a purpose, however, by enforcing the comments of the press previously made concerning the progress of the evangelical movement in this city. One of the two leading Greek papers noted the incident with special alarm, and began a series of articles, continued to the present, bearing on the inroads of the foreign propagandists. The drift of the long article, from which the following paragraph is taken, is to show the present condition of the Greek churches, that they are scantily attended, except on great feast-days, and then only by the common people. It recalls sadly the days of old when from morning to evening the churches were crowded by young and old, when rich and poor stood side by side; and it apprehends that the places of worship may be altogether deserted or become the "altars of prejudiced old women." It holds that the reason for this state of affairs is that the preaching of the Word has yielded to ceremonial performances; that these tedious services have taken the place of the "simple and indispensable ordinances of the original apostolic church." The writer, in this Greek paper in speaking of their clergy, says: -

"And what are the topics which these self-styled preachers discuss from the pulpit, preachers some of whom are mere laymen neglecting their trades; others of whom use the sacred pulpit as a place of rhetorical training? For the most part, questions of dogmatics, subjects belonging to the catechism and not of practical benefit to the people, who need instruction that is tangible and practical, and not theoretical and meteoric. They need preaching that is not undertaken to show off the fancied rhetorical ability and theological profundity of the speaker. This is the reason that the sermon of to-day, although so rarely heard, is unfruitful and ineffective, while formerly, though of frequent occurrence, it gathered into the churches crowds composed not only of the common people, but of the learned classes as well. And this is preaching among us, while around us sermons are constantly heard in the heterodox churches, where able and scholarly preachers not only establish and spiritually edify believers, but by their effective preaching charm and win over the multitudes who from every race and tribe gather to hear them. This is true not only of the Catholic churches, where not infrequently preaching is heard in pure Greek, but also of those places

where are inculcated the Sabbath instructions of the Protestant missionaries, who, in language easily understood, and by teaching simple and methodical, draw aside the multitudes and are daily filling the ranks of proselytes. Thus while we take our ease, the politico-religious propagandists are laying waste the interior provinces, and at the same time perverting the consciences of the citizens of this the home of the Œcumenical Patriarch."

This paragraph, taken from the Greek paper that has undertaken to champion the movement toward reform, shows fairly well how the Catholics and Evangelicals are regarded by the liberal party of the orthodox Greek Church. It is urged that the proper measures to be taken are not persecution nor denunciation by the pulpit and the press. There must be a shortening and simplifying of the services, and the institution of the regular preaching of the Word of God and the methodical instruction of old and young.

Sermons are heard in the Greek churches about fifteen times a year. Of these sermons, five are delivered on the Sundays of the Christmas fast, five at the Easter fast, one on Christmas eve, and one on Good Friday, and two or three on extraordinary occasions during the year. The press criticisms of these regular preaching services are, I am sorry to say, in the main just. But during the last few months, in pursuance of the plan suggested by the newspaper discussions, there has been a Sabbath-school started and a number of extra sermons have been delivered. These sermons have been faithfully reported by the daily press, and cannot but accomplish much good. I have taken the opportunity to listen to several, and have read others when printed. Here are some of the topics discussed: "Religious Indifference," "True Progress," "The Sanctity of Marriage," "Prophecies concerning Christ," "On the Rich Fool; or, the soul and the relative importance of this world's goods," "On the Benefits of Christ's Mission to Earth." The thoroughly evangelical spirit of some of these was remarkable. They are manifestly not open to the criticism of being unpractical, and their delivery was earnest and effective.

This is a movement in the right direction, and if it shall continue, the little evangelical company of Greeks and Greek workers will take much courage; for is it not to their influence, in part, that this most desirable movement is due?

AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES FROM THE "STUDENT VOL-UNTEERS" FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A COMMITTEE of one hundred of the students who were gathered for Bible study in Mr. Moody's Mt. Hermon school last summer, have issued an appeal to the churches, setting forth the reasons which have led them to decide on entering foreign missionary service, and calling upon the churches to undertake their support in this work. This appeal states that there are more than twenty-two hundred students in the colleges of the United States and Canada who have pledged themselves, God willing, to this service. The reasons which they give which have led them to this decision are: (1) first and foremost, our Lord's

command; (2) because the needs of the foreign field are so much greater; (3) the reflex influence of foreign missions on the spiritual life of the home church; (4) because of the present crisis; (5) because the whole world can be evangelized in the present generation. After dwelling at length upon these several reasons, the following Appeal is made:—

"And now, for the sake of the Name, that Name which is above every name, the love of Christ constraining us, we go forth. Will you not take us up and set us on our journey worthily of God, that the blessed Name may be spread abroad, and that you may be fellow-workers for the truth?

"Money is wanted for this work. There is need for the millions of the millionaires and for the mites of the widows. All cannot go, but all can give. There are two colleges in Canada, Knox and Queens, each of which is about to send a man to China and to support him for life. The undergraduates of Princeton College, New Jersey, have subscribed \$1,500 for the support of a college missionary. The missionary is a recent graduate and has sailed for India. Three theological seminaries in the United States have decided each to support a graduate in some foreign field. The students of Princeton Theological Seminary have pledged \$850. The undergraduates of Union Theological Seminary, New York, have subscribed \$700. The Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., has only forty-four students. These men have subscribed \$625. Each of five members of the Faculty has pledged himself for \$25 per annum for life, and two mission stations near Alexandria have pledged \$100 - total, \$850. A member of the present senior class has been chosen as seminary missionary, who hopes to sail soon after graduation, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions. Fourteen more among these forty-four men wish to be foreign missionaries. Are there not fourteen churches, each of which will give enough money to support at least one of these men? Eighty-five people, each contributing twenty-five cents a week, will pay the salary of a missionary and of his wife. Thousands of churches, Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies, and Young Men's Christian Associations can support one, two, or three missionaries apiece - if they will. Single individuals can each hold a representative abroad. A student about to be admitted to the New York bar has pledged to support a friend as soon as he enters the foreign field. Can you not yourself give enough money to support at least one missionary? Let us be conscious of the awful limiting power of human inertia.

"Is there one law of self-denial for the missionary disciple and another for the disciple who 'stays by the stuff'? Is it a time to receive money, and to receive garments, and olive-yards, and vineyards, and sheep, and oxen, and menservants, and maid-servants? Is it a time for Christians to hoard money? Is it a time for thinking only of society and fashion, for spending money on rich eating and dressing, while the world is waiting for the gospel and the eyes of the dying are fixed on us; while the Master is among us recalling the question, 'Have not I commanded thee?' Is it not a time for close economy, for handling our substance as stewards of God? Out of every dollar given to the Lord's work we spend ninety-eight cents at home. The heathen are dying at the rate of a

hundred thousand a day, and Christians are giving to save them at the rate of one tenth of a cent a day. Every tick of the watch sounds the death-knell of a heathen soul. Every breath we draw, four souls perish, never having heard of Christ. Have we money to spend for more than one thing?

"You may help us also by prayer—'helping together by prayer.' And, dear friends, we must get up higher still in praying about missions. . . . 'Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse'—the tithe of men, of money, of prayer—'and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.'"

This appeal surely should stir the churches of our land to a forward movement. As in the beginning of missions in America young men like Newell and Judson and Hall led the way, so now the young men are calling a halting Church to hasten forward in the work of evangelizing the world.

Letters from the Missions.

Aorth China Mission.
OPENING AT LIN CHING.

Among the letters from this mission is one from Mr. Sprague, of Kalgan, giving a detailed account of a tour made by himself and wife to the city of Yü-cho and the intervening towns. Mrs. Sprague's presence was greatly enjoyed by the women, and in all seventy companies of hearers were reached during the tour.

The reports from the new station of Lin Ching are cheering. The people seem friendly, and the number of people who wish to visit the new mission premises is greater than the missionaries can well attend to. Mr. Chapin writes:—

"The work is indeed great. We open the chapel three evenings in the week, and it is soon filled. The last night I was there the listeners waited after I had closed speaking, and urged me most respectfully to go on preaching. I had the feeling that a sermon from three quarters of an hour to an hour in length was all that any company of Chinamen could digest at one time, but there was no resisting an invitation given so heartily. I went on.

"There is a constant stream of patients day after day, which will double, if not

quadruple, when it becomes widely known that we dispense medicine. I hope that we may be able to make this agency serve directly for the spread of the gospel. At the same time we cannot give up the chapel preaching. Besides these two avenues of approach to the people is a third which will tax our time and patience; so soon as the building now being constructed is finished, there will be an unceasing swarm of visitors to see our courts. The Chinese are like children, very curious, and a foreign house - it is half-foreign and half-Chinese, a hybrid sort of structure - is a complete novelty. We cannot keep out these people, without in some cases arousing suspicions which we desire to allay or prevent, and to show them about takes our time, with little apparent return in the way of preaching or forming friendships.

"Mr. Atwood has been besought by I know not how many to help them leave off the use of opium."

EAGER LISTENERS.

Mr. Beach, of Tung-cho, reports a visit invarious places to the south of Tung-cho, saying, —

"Heretofore I have avoided attending fairs, as the appearance of a foreigner brings about one such a crowd that preaching is as effective as Demosthenes' orations by the seashore. This time we attended fairs nearly every day. The native helper found it an advantage, as always, but I blocked up the streets so much by the crowds that the only way was to preach outside the limits of the fair, in some open space. I was well understood by most who heard. This was proven, not by the common remarks: 'He speaks just as we do;' 'He talks good kuan hua,' etc., but by their questions, and by their explaining to fresh arrivals the gist of what had been said before. Many would stand there in the cold for nearly two hours consecutively, which is more than mere curiosity to hear and see a foreigner requires.

"An old man at Ts'ui Huang Kou listened in silence for an hour and a half, and then began to ask questions about our religion. He questioned me very intelligently, and finally declared his belief in the doctrine and his desire to enter the church. I explained to him that it was a very different matter from entering one of the native sects, requiring a new life of trust and purity and upright living, and was not to be done for the sake of gain or earthly advantage. Some time afterward, as I was leaving the town, he came to me in the street and wished to know whether he would be allowed to join the Jesus sect.

"At a little place called Sin Ling there was the densest crowd I have ever seen in my life, owing to its being a fair day and a theatre day too. The streets being full, the housetops were occupied by sightseers. The passage of our cart through this solid mass of humanity was an exciting and dangerous piece of business. Just outside the town was a sort of Ebal and Gerazim, on a small scale, where I preached. Gerazim was crowded and Ebal partially so. I hope that the occupants of Gerazim received a blessing. At any rate, I nearly ruined my throat in the attempt to bring 'happiness sound' to their ears. fine old man of seventy-three stood for more than an hour, listening intently, and then, owing to the infirmities of age, he came and sat down just behind me. In reply to a man who wished to know whether I was explaining a method for getting rich, and, learning that I was not, went off disgusted, I tried to show that the reason why he wished to get rich was that he might attain happiness, and that he showed his unwisdom in not asking whether there was not a way to attain happiness that was eternal and not ephemeral. At this point the old gentleman took up the thought and talked to the people very feelingly of the transitory nature of this world's joy. His words, being those of age and respectability, had effect. Later I talked personally to the old gentleman about his own relation to God and his prospects for the other world so soon to dawn upon him. I have some hope of the old man.

"In other places interest shown in the word spoken was probably due to the Chinese desire to lay up merit by aiding those who are exhorting men to righteousness. One striking case was that of a dwarf in the city of 'valorous purity.' He saw me on the street, besought me to explain to him and others the 'sacred books' which I was carrying. He himself could not read, but seemed to have a 'good and honest heart.' I explained to them for some time, when a drunken man came up and was determined to raise a disturbance. At this juncture my valorous dwarf came to the front and, finding that exhortation would not do, dragged the drunkard away by main force and exhorted him in private. I strongly suspect that his ultimate silencing was due to some money given him by the dwarf. At any rate, I was not molested again.

"One encouraging feature of my trip was the meeting with evidences that Christianity was slowly becoming known by a few, at least, in remote places."

Shanse Mission.

THE MEDICAL WORK.

DR. OSBORNE writes from Tai-ku, November 16:—

"The medical work is opening up in a very satisfactory manner. We already have a good number of patients and, best of all, many of the out-patients attend our preaching services, and while it is yet too early to look for the fruit of the Word, vet there is an unmistakable interest which it is gratifying to see. The work is developing in a direction it has not before taken. As our Lord said, we have the poor with us always, and we are glad to see them at the dispensary, for their souls are just as precious as the souls of the rich. But we are also glad to see the wealthy people begin to come and ask us for aid, because it indicates a friendly spirit. Heretofore the wealthy class have held aloof from us, except on one or two occasions when they were driven to extremities, but of late they seem quite friendly. Before we reached here Mr. Price had successfully treated a son of one of the wealthiest men of this great city. Since we arrived we have received calls from two of the wealthy class of men of the city, and have treated patients successfully in one of these families, and also in a family of equal wealth outside the city, in a village three miles away. The latter was a case of opium-poisoning.

"Of course we take advantage of these opportunities to tell the people why we are here; to tell them a little of 'the old, old story' which is so new to them, and invite them in to visit us and attend our Sabbath service.

"A few days since, after showing one of the wealthy men of Tai-ku some surgical instruments, and some foreign articles which to him seemed very nice, he remarked that all these things must cost a good deal of money. We replied that though we were far from wealthy, our people had sent us here with these things to do them good, and to teach them about God and Christ. They do not understand how this can be, and doubtless think we are very foolish or, more often, that we have some sinister purpose in view."

Iapan Mission.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Atkinson writes from Kobe, January 14:—

"The year opens very encouragingly. The Week of Prayer was full of interest. Large meetings were held daily, and were carried over into the following week. Before that, there was preaching nightly in the churches in this vicinity and in the streets. The first Sabbath of the year there were twenty-four additions to the Kobe church, thirteen to the Tamon church, and four at Hyogo. The first week's issue of The Christian gives the total number of baptisms reported at its office as 314 persons. The total additions reported in its columns for the year 1887 number 4,332. It is not likely that all baptisms are reported, so I think we may estimate last year's additions to the Protestant work as five thousand. The general interest in Christianity is more widespread than last year at this time, and is also deeper. I trust this year is to be one of larger ingathering than any previous year.

"The opening of our school hall on January sixth was full of interest. The governor of the prefecture and his wife, the chief of education, some judges from the courts, and several other influential Japanese were present. We were also favored with the presence of a few English and American ladies. The exercises were very interesting. The school is full, and there is a cry for more rooms to meet the needs of the school."

THE KOBE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Of this school Miss Searle writes: -

"Our Japanese teachers are becoming more efficient every year. Some of them are beginning this year to teach their English classes entirely in English. Before this they have given explanations and conducted recitations in their own language, even while using English textbooks. Our entering class this fall numbers more than fifty, and of course must be divided for most of its recitations. The other classes range in number from ten to thirty-five, and, while classes are not multiplied, the students are now fairly well classified, as of course they must be if we are to do efficient teaching.

"There has been an unusually earnest

spirit in the school all the fall. This has increased during the last few weeks, and now, although the schoolwork has gone on steadily and quietly, there are eighteen candidates for baptism. Others also are thinking deeply, and will probably soon decide. The three highest undergraduate classes, numbering nearly forty girls, now include only one who does not count herself a Christian. It is one of the most precious rewards of the work that we do see the girls growing spiritually as well as intellectually.

"Last summer when we found that, although our new building would provide commodious schoolrooms, we should not be able to receive nearly all the applicants for board, some of our Japanese friends asked permission to raise funds for a dormitory. A committee was formed for the purpose, consisting of eight of the more wealthy and prominent citizens of Kobe. Although only half of these gentlemen are Christians, they seem genuinely interested in the school, and have taken hold of the matter heartily. More than half the required sum is already promised, and the members of the committee are inclined to assume the financial responsibility and begin the building, without waiting to collect the rest of the money."

REGARD FOR MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Rowland, of Okayama, sends a brief account of the many tributes of affection shown to Mr. and Mrs. Cary on the eve of their departure from Okayama for America. The people brought presents of every sort to testify their regard for those who had brought them the gospel. Mr. Rowland writes:—

"The first public gathering was on a bright afternoon of the week before they were to start. After a photograph of the whole assembly had been taken, we went to the church, where a farewell service was engaged in. This was a meeting for all the Christians of all the out-stations and for anybody else that wished to come. Many were present from long distances. Poems and addresses were read, hymns

were sung, and, last and best, there was an address from a representative of each of the five churches of this province. To these Mr. Cary made an appropriate response. In the closing prayer pastor Abe, of the Okayama church, overcome by his feelings, sat down before he had finished. The prayer of the hearts of all was well expressed by his failure to express it in words.

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"The next week a feast was given by the class-leaders and officers of the Okayama church. For this they chose the spacious room in which the provincial assembly holds its deliberations, looking out upon the public park, the most beautiful I have seen in Japan. There were present the officers of the church, the teachers in the two Christian schools, and the missionaries, some thirty in all. There was, moreover, for days a continual rush at Mr. Cary's home of people coming to express their thanks and to say farewells. This continued to the last moment, so that when, after supper on the evening of December 22, they were obliged to go to catch their boat for Kobe, there were still many people at the house. Most of these went with us all to the landing-place and said their last loving words in a brief prayer on the riverbank. We all tried to give them a cheerful send-off, but we did n't feel altogether joyous at their going."

THE WORK ON KIUSHIU EXTENDING.

Mr. Orramel H. Gulick, after writing of the arrival of the reinforcements at Kumamoto, so that the station is now well provided for, writes as follows of the way in which the work is developing in various towns on the island of Kiushin:—

"In November I made a tour, accompanied by the evangelist Mr. Oku, to Minamata, a city sixty-three miles south of us, where I baptized nine persons, and also to Oama, a point twelve miles away, Mr. Kanamori's native place, where we have a very interesting work. Again in November, Mrs. Gulick, Mr. Oku, and myself made a week's tour to Fukuoka, eighty

miles north, where is the church of which Mr. Fuwa was long the faithful pastor, but now for a year and a half without a leader. Here the gospel seed, with none to plant or water, continues to yield a volunteer crop. Here I baptized nine persons who, upon faithful examination, gave proof of changed hearts and lives. Returning from Fukuoka, we came to the shore road, and passed through Müke, an important place near the shore of the Gulf of Shimabara, where a service was held.

"Early in December, accompanied by Mr. Oku, Mrs. Gulick and myself visited Yatushiro and Kagami-machi, respectively thirty and twenty-two miles south of us. In Yatushiro eighteen persons were baptized, and in Kagami three persons. On the eleventh of December I had the pleasure of baptizing fifteen persons in Kumamoto, and last Sabbath one. These, together with those baptized by Mr. Ebina in October (in Kumamoto, ten; in Yatushiro, two; and this month at Oama, six), make an addition of 73 to the 167 reported by me last May, as the number of believers in our connection in Kiushiu."

Aorthern Japan Mission. THE SCHOOL AT SENDAL.

MR. DE FOREST, of Sendai, reports that the Government Middle School in that city is to be abolished in April next, but that a preparatory school is to be opened in connection with the Government College, which has a faculty of ten professors. The abolition of this middle school, it is believed, will throw into the school of our mission a large number of pupils. These educational questions have called forth a good deal of consideration in the several provincial assemblies. Mr. De Forest writes:—

"It is no small gain to have a school like ours — and the one at Niigata — discussed in the provincial assemblies. Here, when the question of the abolition of the Government Middle School was presented, it was strongly opposed by one

member, who said that such a step would leave the city with nothing but that Christian school where they had prayers every morning, and where there was so much religion that it might be called 'priestridden' or 'stinking with religion.' To this the vice - governor replied that the school was doing a regular educational work that would compare well with other schools, and that the prayers were only two or three minutes long, the time, twentyfive minutes, being taken up mainly with addresses that conveyed useful information and helped to make character. A lawyer followed in the same strain; and the talk has cleared the track so that now it is fully understood that our school stands pledged to do all that is possible to develop character as well as to quicken the intellect; and the means used are the principles of the Christian religion."

Zulu Mission.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENINGS.

Brief but very gratifying tidings have been received from several stations in Natal, indicating the presence of the Holy Spirit. Mr. Wilder reports from Umtwalume that on a recent Sabbath morning eighteen persons gave open expression of their desire for the prayers of the Christians. A brief note from Mr. Harris, of Ifumi, who has also the care of Amahlongwa, says:—

"We have had a glorious time at both Ifumi and Amahlongwa during the Week of Prayer. About thirty, if not more, at each place have made a public profession, and I hope have begun a new life. The divine presence was manifest all the week and at every meeting. I seemed to get great liberty in unfolding the blessed truths of the gospel, a fresh baptism from on high, and many of our people have, I believe, received the same divine power."

Mr. Ireland, of Amanzimtote, reports that:—

"The evangelist, Rev. David Russell, has made another useful visit to this sta-

tion. For three days and a half we had two services each day, from Monday afternoon to Thursday evening. Including some twenty-five to thirty catechumens, who had met in class once a week for several months, more than fifty professed to come out on the Lord's side, before the meetings came to a close. We had large, earnest congregations, of some 400 twice each day, and the services were solemn and interesting. With the exception of the seminary students, who are now away for the holidays, these new seekers after salvation are met weekly in three or four classes. Mrs. Ireland has a class of the younger portion, some twelve or fourteen, in which she is much interested."

Miss Phelps, of Inanda, speaks of the new building for the school, saying, —

"We have tried to interest the girls in earning something to contribute, if they could. One girl who comes from a heathen kraal brought the first contribution, a shilling and sixpence. It was a good deal for her, for it is very difficult for her to get money to buy her clothes. A few others have brought a little, and they have earned by sewing and in some other ways about two pounds. They have helped, too, in the actual work of building by bringing a great many buckets of water on their heads, from a stream a quarter of a mile away, and by sifting the sand used in laying the cement foundation.

"On Saturday of each week, all who wish work an hour (outside the regular work-time) for a penny for the Sabbath collection. Quite a number are very regular in earning their pennies. It is noticeable, too, that those who are more faithful in this matter are the ones who in other ways give the most satisfactory evidence of having renewed hearts. It was gratifying to learn that a few tried to earn a penny each week while at their homes during their last vacation, so as to have it to give."

Mest Central African Mission. THE NEW STATION.

LETTERS from this mission give a good health report, but contain nothing

specially new, save that a definite choice of site has been made for the new station at Olimbinda. The local chief, Kopoko, has given his consent, though the king of Bihé has refused permission to locate at that point. Mr. Currie is not in any wise disposed to yield to the whim of the king. The site has been visited by Dr. Webster and Messrs. Sanders and Fay, as well as by Mr. Currie, and all unite in regarding it as a most favorable spot for missionary work. Of the journey thither Mr. Currie writes:—

"We passed about sixty villages, — my men say over seventy, - many of them small, but others of good size. The population would be considered good in a well-settled agricultural district at home. The country is drained chiefly by a large number of small rivers which flow into the Kuito, Kukema, and Kuanza rivers, and provide a sufficient supply of good water for the people. The soil is of the same general nature as in Bailundu. Tracts of deep and sandy soil - as I have noticed in other places - are especially fertile. Everywhere the crops looked healthy and much more advanced than about our station in Bailundu. The hillsides were covered with a carpet of livid green, enlivened by a large variety of brilliant flowers. In the fields were rich collections of gladioli. In ponds and streams were lilies of rare beauty.

"The well-timbered lands increased in quantity as we drew near to Olimbinda. So also did those peculiar mounds of which the natives say that Suku (God) started to make mountains but did not finish them. One striking feature of Olimbinda is the large number of new huts, and of huts in process of construction. One village I noticed has added since my last visit, a few weeks ago, six new huts for people brought out from the Ganguella country.

"The chief of Olimbinda received me with good grace, while Kopoko seemed even more anxious than before to have me build in his country. A tree was cut with a large knife sent down by Kopoko, and the piace was with due ceremony declared ours. I then arranged to have a hut built

in my absence, and a lot around it fenced in, so as to have the natives accustomed to the idea of a white man living as a friend and helper among them, and also to have them take a little responsibility upon themselves."

Mission to Austria.

THE BIBLE PRIZED.

MR. CLARK, of Prague, sends a report to the American Bible Society of the work accomplished by the colporters under his care, but supported by that Society, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—

"The year 1887 has witnessed even more difficulties than its immediate predecessor. Colporters whose licenses had expired and who applied for renewal were obliged to wait weeks, and even months, for the governor's answer. One of our colporters was called before the police and warned not to sell, ad interim, a copy of the Scriptures. 'If you do, the license will not be granted, or if granted, it will be recalled if proof is brought of your disobedience.'

"The desire of the people for God's Word has not been less than in former years, but intense and bitter poverty, such as I never saw even among the poor of New York City, has made it necessary in many instances to give the bread of life without money and without price.

"Let me quote from one of the reports before me to show how a colporter sometimes gives first bread for the body and then food for the soul. 'Entering a poor dwelling in P---, I saw the father lying very ill on a miserable bed. Offering the Scriptures at the usual price, a feeble voice from the bed replied: "What can I do with that? My children need food." Upon this the poor mother began to weep. There stood the children, just home from school, begging for bread, but there was no bread nor any money in the house. The words of Christ, "Give ye them to eat," came to me with such force that I could not do otherwise than go to the nearest bakery and purchase bread for the hungry family. Then sitting down by the bedside of the poor man, I found a willing listener to the words of Jesus. On leaving I gave him a Testament, which he received with marked gratitude, kissing the book tenderly and then weeping as I went away.'

"Another colporter writes of two recent cases that have given him pleasure. Several months ago he sold a workman a Bible. It was a new book to him and he read it earnestly for truth and light. Meeting him not long since the man told him of his joy and faith and of Christ's help in emergency. In the factory where he worked there was something very difficult to be repaired. All hesitated to undertake it. The foreman asked this man if he would attempt it. 'With God's help, I will.' While others were preparing to help him, he went to a quiet corner for earnest prayer. The divine blessing was not withheld and the difficult task was soon accomplished.

"The other case was of a man of bad reputation who had long abused and neglected his family, who had, in frequent absences from home, indulged in all forms of sin and vice. He returned to the village where I was stopping. Seeing him one day walking away from town, I followed him, and soon persuaded him to buy a Bible, which he promised to read diligently. After some weeks I had the pleasure of meeting him again and of finding he was quite a changed man, penitent for his sinful life and fully resolved to live according to the good book that had brought him light."

European Turkey Mission.

MANY HEARERS. -- BANSKO.

MR. CLARKE, of Samokov, writes, January 30:—

"There are a number of cases in Sofia which show that the truth is working among thinking men, and throughout the country there is a readiness to hear truth in marked contrast to the opposition manifested a few years ago. The congregations in Sofia would evidently be much increased by having a larger and special place for the services.

"For months we have hoped that Mr. Sichanoff, the efficient preacher in Bansko, would be ordained and installed over that church, which has members in seven of the surrounding places. On New Year's day (O. S.), January 13, we were rejoiced by the consummation of our hopes. Dr. Kingsbury, as chairman of the council, clearly and wisely conducted the examination, in the presence of over three hundred persons from Bansko and other places, and at the public services in the afternoon over four hundred deeply interested listeners were present. The people have long been desirous of this settlement, but Mr. Sichanoff did not see his way clear to accept their invitation. His heart continues to be full of desire for the work in Bansko and in all that region.

"In connection with the ordination, it was thought best to hold a conference of workers and delegates from the people. Thursday, Saturday, and Sabbath afternoons one hundred and fifty or two hundred assembled for the discussion of the need of, and benefits derived from, an earnest study of the Word of God, the power of a true faith in God, the fulness of the power of the Holy Spirit, how can we most successfully work among the villages, and other like topics. Much was accomplished and much preparation made for onward work in future similar conferences. The first Lord's Supper shared in by the new pastor was a season of tender communion with Jesus."

Miss Stone, of Philippopolis, reports the work of three Bible-women as very hopeful, saying that new homes are open for the reception of the gospel. She says:—

"On Monday, January 23, Pastor Boyardjieff was in the city, en route to Merichleri with Mr. Locke, to reorganize the now reviving church in that village. He was enthusiastic over his evening school of young men, numbering about twenty students, five or six of them regular and

intelligent attendants upon the Sabbath services. One of them, a Turk eighteen years of age, gives great promise, and his mother also visits the pastor's home and assures him over and over again that she hopes her son will become a Christian,—a Protestant,—for she says: 'They don't lie and steal and do other bad things.' It seems that Christ's professed followers in Pazardjik are commending the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ by their lives. They have a wise, experienced leader."

Mestern Turkey Mission.

PROSPEROUS CHURCHES. - ADABAZAR.

Mr. PIERCE, of Bardezag, sends the following cheering account of the three churches in that district:—

"For the last few months there has been more than usual activity in the Bardezag church and congregation. They have cleared off an old, troublesome debt, paid up their preacher and teacher, and begin the new year with a few piastres in the treasury. The Young Men's Christian Association has increased in numbers and influence, and has assumed the responsibility of the common school, which is now in a flourishing condition, with a graduate of the high school as teacher. Six young persons joined the church on profession of faith at the last communion.

"The church in Nicomedia also is in a much better condition than it has been for years past. Our evangelist, Mr. Simon, makes his home there when he is not out among the villages, and as he is a man of large experience, his influence is felt in the church and in the houses which he visits. They also have as preacher a young man, a graduate of our high school, who bears a good reputation.

"I wish to speak more particularly of the church in Adabazar, as it is more nearly a model working church than any church within my knowledge. I was present at their yearly meeting. It was held in the church, nearly all the brethren and young men being present, as well as a goodly

number of the sisters. After singing and prayer the pastor gave his report, in which he gave the number of additions during the year, number of deaths, marriages, baptisms, pastoral visits, etc., and the whole number belonging to the congregation, which is three hundred and fifty persons, connected with eighty families.

"The secretary then read a well-prepared report of the number of meetings held, and the business done, by the church committee during the year. Then followed the report of the treasurer, from which it appears that 1,262 piastres (this piastre is a little more than four cents) were put into the poorbox, and given to the needy, chiefly outside of Adabazar; 2,597 piastres were collected as tuition from the common schools; 6,480 piastres were raised for the pastor's salary; 164 piastres for general evangelistic work; and 3,280 piastres were paid by certain brethren in support of the Girls' High School. In all, 16,200 piastres, or some \$650, were raised and expended during the year. There were only twelve persons in the community who did not pay anything. We also had reports from the several different societies into which the congregation is organized, as follows: -

"(I) The Mothers' Meeting. mother knits at least one pair of stockings during the year, and also pays a small sum of money. The proceeds of the year were 380 piastres. They now have a capital of some 4,320 piastres, which they propose to keep at interest until it reaches the sum of £50, when they will purchase a shop in the market, the profits of which will be devoted to the Girls' High School. (2) The Young Ladies' Society, with fifteen members, whose income was 84 piastres. (3) The Misses' Society, who raised 62 piastres, and paid it to aid poor girls in school. (4) The Little Girls' Society, who had given 40 piastres to aid in building a schoolhouse in a neighboring village; and also had made a nice spread for the table in front of the pulpit. Young Men's Christian Association. They hold regular meetings for prayer, mutual improvement, etc., and had raised 936 piastres in money. They have a small fund with which they intend to open a reading-room in the market as soon as they can secure sufficient money and a suitable place. (6) The boys also have a society, with fifteen members, and had raised 95 piastres.

"In this way the whole congregation is organized, and every one has some special work. All these little societies are recognized and encouraged by the pastor and the church, and each individual is made to feel that he has a part in the good work. Two weekly prayer-meetings and the monthly concert are regularly maintained.

"The schools of Adabazar are very encouraging. The Boys' School, taught by a graduate of Bardezag High School, has sixty-six pupils, and is an honor to the place. The common school for girls is in connection with the Girls' High School, and has fifty-five pupils. The expense of these two schools is met by tuition. The Girls' High School has twenty-six boarders and twenty-five day pupils. Of the former, one is a Turk, one a Circassian, and one a Greek. The rest are Armenians. The people take great pride in this school, and are doing everything in their power to make it a prosperous and permanent institution. They are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations, and are worthy of great praise. Miss Farnham and Miss Sheldon are very happy and busy in their noble work. The people do everything possible for their comfort, and give heed to their every suggestion."

Eastern Turkey Mission. GIRLS' SCHOOL AT BITLIS.

FROM Miss Mary Ely's semi-annual report of the Mount Holyoke Girls' School at Bitlis we make the following extract:—

"For the current year, beginning November 16, 1887, forty boarders — including two native assistants — and twelve day scholars are in attendance. This does not include the primary department,

day pupils who occupy a lower room, and are not connected with the high school save in having a teacher from it and in sharing the oversight of the missionary teachers. Of the boarding scholars twenty are self-supporting. All the others pay something towards their expenses, though in some cases the amount given this year is less than that of last season, owing to increased poverty and to advanced prices. This is the better understood when it is borne in mind that the pupils pay almost exclusively in provisions, not in money. It is through having from the first adopted this system that we have been able to push selfsupport to so good a degree in this poverty-stricken district. No scholar has ever been received into this school free, though in some cases the amount given has necessarily been very small. widespread indifference to the education of girls is still keenly felt, more particularly in the rural districts. It is a matter of profound regret that the girls who enter school are so ignorant. They often come through the influence of a brother or other single relative, while most of their friends care less than nothing for education. 'Send my girls to school! Why, who would bring the wood and water?' said a father of some means and a church member.

"Although there has been no very marked religious awakening, until within a few weeks, we have not been without evidence of the Spirit's presence in our school family."

Marathi Mission.

WORK AMONG THE HIGH CASTES.

FROM Miss Lyman, of Bombay, we have the following interesting account:—

"Not far from a year ago a high-caste Hindu woman living in Parell, three miles from here, came to request Mrs. Hume to open a Sabbath-school in her house. This Mrs. Hume did, having as many as fiftyfour scholars, with an average attendance of thirty women and girls each Sabbath. The boys also were so eager to hear the gospel stories that Mr. Abbott and a native helper opened a class for them on the veranda, where as many as seventy-five men and boys gather to listen to them. After a while this woman came again to beg Mrs. Hume to open a day-school in her house, and the week after our arrival it was started. Yesterday the school was closed for a week's vacation, and Mrs. Hume gave a few prizes to the girls. I wish that some of our friends in America could have been there to hear those girls, after six weeks' instruction, read so well, write the tables, and, above all, repeat Scripture verses and tell Bible stories which Mrs. Hume had taught them in the Sabbath-school. Some of the native Christians were present, and one of them said afterwards that hitherto he had not had sufficient confidence in the work to pray for it; but when he saw it he had to pray to God then and there, for it was so wonderful. Shall the work end here? Shall we not rather go on in the path which the Lord has thus opened before us? There is no mission-grant for this work, and no money can be spared from the school here, for that has grown so large that more funds are needed to meet the constant demands to receive more pupils, and the people are so poor that many cannot afford to pay for their children. Now, the women in Parell beg for a teacher for themselves, and thus two teachers and an assistant are needed for the work there.

"This is a wonderful opening — an unheard-of thing in the past, for a Hindu house of a very high caste to be opened to Christians.

"And this is not all. On our way home yesterday another woman called us into her house and showed us all over it, even into the place where they eat; only over the threshold of the room where the gods are kept we were not allowed to step.

"The work going on here has been a constant source of surprise to me. I came from a Christian church in a Christian country, but I have been forced to

own to myself that it is not doing more than half the work for the Master that this little church of one hundred and ten members is doing, and here they are all poor, many of them living in but one room."

Madura Mission.

CHRISTIANS AT WORK.

MR. TRACY writes from Tirumangalam, December 23:—

"In each of the three station districts under my care the special effort of the year has been to turn the attention of the Christians to their duty towards their Hindu friends and relatives in the matter of setting Christianity before them, and the helpers have given as much time as possible to direct evangelistic work among Hindus. The discouraging apathy shown by many toward the performance of this duty has been offset by most gratifying and encouraging results where effort has been put forth with prayer and in patient persevering. Though no new congregation has been added in either of the stations, yet each station has received individual accessions in several congregations, and such gains have reached an aggregate of one hundred and sixty in number. These have come mostly as individuals, rather than as families, and from conviction of the truth rather than from any worldly motive, and they seem to me more than usually sincere and likely to remain firm. Several have come from what is perhaps the very darkest region of our district, the region of the Kallars, or Thief-caste people. Several of them are young men who have already suffered patiently no small amount of persecution, even to receiving blows and disinheritance. Of one I could speak with special gratification, because his case has come more directly under my own personal notice. His bearing under persecution has been such as to put to shame, before a Hindu community, his own parents and brothers, and has called out my admiration at the noble exhibition of a spirit so wholly foreign to that which was born in him with his Kallar blood.

"On Christmas day there were brought to me, by another new convert, some ornaments which in days gone by he and his brother had caused to be made in honor of their family goddess. The ornaments are made of copper, heavily plated with gold, and are in four pieces, being the feet, body, head, and crown ornaments in which they were wont annually to set the goddess forth for special worship. Recently in the division of family property among the brothers, these fell to the lot of this brother, and he brought them to me. The work and overlaying of gold must originally have cost no small sum, and he offers them on Christmas morning as his pledge of fidelity to a Saviour and a religion whose adornment is not external, but that of a meek and lowly spirit."

CHANGE OF STATION.

The mission has decided that the old station of Mandapasalai, which, though large and important, is not conveniently located, shall be discontinued, and that the missionary residence for that district shall be removed to Arrupukottai, a much more accessible place, of which Mr. Perkins writes:—

"It is a very large and prosperous place, the second town in point of population to Madura, with many opportunities for Christian work. It is ten miles from the railroad station, which is a depot for cotton for a large section of country hereabouts. We are having some difficulty about the site for the building, owing to some of the heathen superstitions of this country. It seems that one of the most desirable spots is occupied by a small rest-house, which was built by the owner of the property for the benefit of the public, thereby gaining for himself great merit and doing a very charitable act. The man himself is not unwilling to sell, but there is a woman interested in the land, who stubbornly refuses to allow the sale to take place, for, she says, the low-caste servants will pollute the waters

of an adjacent well, and also that it would be a most hazardous thing to sell a piece of property already devoted to charity."

It seems probable that Mr. Perkins will be obliged to look for another site for the mission bungalow.

PALANI. - THE TRUTH PROCLAIMED.

Mr. Hazen, who has been stationed at Palani, is now to remove to Dindigul during Dr. Chester's absence, though still having the oversight of his old station. Of the work at Palani during the past year he writes:—

"Eighteen persons have been added to our church on profession of faith, and forty-six adherents to our congregation. But deaths and removals reduce these numbers to a net gain of twelve church members and eleven adherents. These are not large numbers, such as might be expected from a great ingathering, but are the result of an ordinary year's work in an ordinary station. We greatly long for a copious outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our schools and congregations. We feel confident that such a blessing would bring hundreds and thousands into the kingdom, for many have often heard the gospel and are intellectually convinced of the truth of Christianity, but do not sufficiently feel their lost condition and their great need of salvation to enable them to break away from family and caste.

"In looking over the statistics of the year, I am impressed with the amount of gospel truth proclaimed. To illustrate: The three Bible-women of Palani have told the story of Jesus' love to 9,474 persons during the year. The two evangelists have done the same to 14,752 more; the pastor, catechists, and teachers to 40,000 more, making a grand total of 64,226 of the unevangelized who have heard the gospel in Palani Taluk during the year 1887. For this grand seed-sowing we are profoundly thankful, and pray that a precious harvest may yet be reaped.

"Our schools are growing in efficiency and importance. We have many commendations from the government inspectors as to their success in the work they are doing. But the work among the women is the brightest and most hopeful of all. One year ago we had but one Bible reader, now we have three. The last two have proved to be peculiarly efficient and devoted. We look upon them as a special godsend to us. More houses are open to them than they can possibly enter. Besides pressing invitations from all classes in Palani town, other villages have sent an appeal for them to come and teach them also. Some of the women to whom the Bible has been read have been so moved by its words that they have felt constrained to go with the Bible readers and confirm the gospel message by their own testimony. This work seems to have received a fresh impetus by Mr. Hazen's presence with them from time to time."

Ceplon Mission.

MR. S. W. Howland, of Tillipally, sends an account of interesting meetings connected with the admission of persons to the church. Six were received at Tillipally in October, three of whom were from the training school; two were received at North Erlaly. Mr. Howland writes:—

"Within the past few months an 'Anti-Christ Society' has been organized in Jaffna, and they are publishing tracts once a week or so, and industriously circulating them. We do not think it best to reply directly, as if in discussion, but I have been preparing a series of four-page tracts, taking up most of their points, and these are nearly ready for distribution.

"Next Sabbath is to be communion at Chavagacherry, and two are to be received, one the wife of a Christian, the other a cousin of a Christian in a fisher village. His cousin is part owner of a fishing-net, or seine, costing about twenty-five dollars, and this man, with others, uses it. They pray every morning before setting out, and they think that their catch is on the whole greater than that of the nets used seven days in a week. On several occasions their heathen neighbors, seeing their large

catch on a Monday, have declared their intentions of keeping the Sabbath, and several of them seem really interested.

"We were recently invited to hold a meeting in a school held just in front of a large temple. I am told that a meeting has never been held there before. We never had better attention, and they asked us to come again. A short time before we were invited to a meeting in the rest-house attached to a temple. We preferred to hold it in the open air under a large tree. The temple musician played a pipe quite skilfully, and quickly joined in the tunes of our lyrics, most of which adapted from temple music. The handdrum and the cymbals also added their noise to the music of the baby-organ, and we sang tune after tune in a style quite pleasing to the large crowd that gathered, who listened attentively to the earnest address that followed. We would not have such instruments in a Christian place of worship, but they did not seem out of place there. There are many people somewhat interested, who, as we believe, would come into the kingdom if followed up faithfully."

SUNDAY AT JAFFNA COLLEGE.

The following communication, which will explain itself, comes from a native teacher, Isaac Paul, at Jaffna. The whole account, as here given, was written upon a single postal card in a clear and beautiful handwriting.

"When I read in the September Herald about a Christian institution, I was moved to write the following account of the use of the Sabbath in the Christian school in the midst of a heathen land where I received my education, thinking that it will give much interest to you and to your readers.

"Three years ago I was a student in the senior class of Jaffna College. I was very much gratified to see the way we spent the Sabbath. The bell at five awoke us from sleep. The Christians finished their private Bible reading before six. From 6 to 6.45 we had the volunteer prayer-meeting, which was attended by heathen and Christian young men. From 6.45 to 7.15, the reverend principal had prayers with us, feeding us with spiritual nourishment. After that we had the study hour for the afternoon Bible lesson. At this time religious papers also were given by the principal. The breakfast being over, the church choir went to rehearse the music for the service, under Miss Hastings. At the service all the students were required to take notes. After returning from the service at eleven, all of us rested for an hour. At twelve the reverend principal had an inquirers' class for the non-Christians, and the native head-master had a prayer-meeting for the Christians. After dinner, at two, the bell rang for the recitation hour. While some young men, called the Sabbath-school committee, went to the different villages to teach Sabbathschools, others went to their classrooms to recite the Bible lesson which they prepared that morning. Then we had the study hour, which was spent in reproducing the sermon from the notes. From four to five the different classes read some religious books under the ladies, such as Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, Pilgrim's Progress, Young Christian, Nelson on Infidelity, Peabody's Christianity the Religion of Nature, Christianity's Challenge, Grace and Truth, Present Day Tracts, etc. From 5 to 5.30 volunteer singers practised music from Moody and Sankey Hymns, under Mr. Hitchcock. After supper we attended the evening service, now and then conducted in English. The evening service being over, some spent their time in private Bible reading, others in talking with their friends about Christ. At nine we went to bed with the usual prayer. Thank God for giving such a Christian institution in our heathen land."

Notes from the Mide Field.

STATISTICS OF MISSIONS AND MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1887.

THE following table is condensed from one prepared by Rev. Henry Loomis, Agent of the American Bible Society at Yokohama. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission declined to give statistics, and the figures for this society are partly approximate. In the column for contributions the *yen* is equal to seventy-five cents, gold. Two columns, for which we cannot make room, giving statistics of churches wholly or partly self-supporting, show that of the 41 connected with the American Board 33 are wholly, and the remaining 8 are partially, self-supporting. The progress of the past year as indicated by this table is most cheering and should call for devout thanksgiving. See an editorial note on page 140.

Missions.	Year of arrival in Japan.	Male missionaries.	Unmarried females.	Missionaries (wives not included).	Stations.	Out-stations.	Churches.	Baptized adult converts, 1886.	Members.	Theological schools.	Theological students.	Native ministers.	Unordained preachers and helpers.	Native contributions, in yen.
American Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America, Union Presb. Church of Scotland, United Ch. of Christ in Japan (Native)	1859 1859 1874	14 10 3	4	35 14 3	6 3 1	35 19 6) }58	1,688	6,859	3	44	34	48	18,553
Reformed Church in the U. S. Presbyterian Church in the U. S. Woman's Union Missionary Soc. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Am. Protestant Episcopal Ch.* Church Missionary Society, Soc. for Propagation of Gospel, Soc, for Promoting Female Educa.	1879 1885 1871 1877 1859 1869 1873 1877	4 4 3 11 9 7	1 2 5 4 4 2 I 2	5 6 5 7 15 11 8	3 1 2 2 5 2	10 5 2 21 12	7 11 19 2	88 207 222 200	454 408 880 500	ı	5 1 19	2 3	41 7	700 1,085 1,209 300
American Baptist Church, English Baptist Church, Disciples, Christian Church, A. B. C. F. M. Independent Native Churches,	1860 1879 1883 1887 1869	8 2 2 1 28	7 1 2	15 3 5 1 49	6 1 1 8	22 11 1 2 102	10 2 1 41 2	33 20 6 863 100	715 140 57 16 5,653 355	ı	10 1 6 64	3 I 25 2	20 4 1 4 15	745 3,166 7 †15 †12,769
Am. Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada Methodist Church, Evan. Asso. of North America, Protestant Methodist Church, Am. Meth. Episcopal Ch., South, Gen. Evang. Prot. (Ger. Swiss), Society of Friends, America, Unitarian Church,	1873 1876 1880 1886 1885 1885	18 9 3 3 5 2 1	15 6 1 4	33 15 4 7 6 2 1	11 3 1 2 4 1 1	41 25 I	46 12 4 2 3 1	845 †270 109 64 64 30	2,352 1,012 177 125 76 35 15	2 1 1	37 15 6 1 4 3	23 5 4	32 12 2	3,395 †1,500 250 75 43 37
Total, 1887,		148	103	253	69	316	221	5,020	19,829	14	216	102	191	41,571
Total, 1886,		128	85	215	50	211	193	3,640	14,815	11	169	93	166	26,866
Increase, 1887,		20	18	38	19	105	28	1,380	5,014	3	47	9	25	14,705

^{*} Statistics to June 1.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA IN 1888.

For the accompanying statistical table we are indebted to Rev. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, editor of *The Chinese Recorder* and Agent of the American Bible Society in China. The table has received some revision by the hand of Dr. Gulick since it was issued in the January *Recorder*. The most noticeable fact indicated here is the increase within the year of over 4,000 in the number of communicants, from 28,000 to 32,260, and the increase of III in the number of missionaries. In reference to the share of the American Board in this report it may be remembered that the work which it began in

[†] Approximate.

the earlier days of missions, in the southern portion of the empire, was relinquished to other societies, so that it cannot here be credited with all that it has been instrumental in accomplishing. We also would note the fact that work has been done by native Christians of the churches connected with our Board which is not included in the column of "contributions by native churches." This table is most interesting and valuable. Dr. Gulick says the figures here reported are quite within, rather than over, the mark.

Name of Society	of ion.	Foreign Missionaries.				ve ined ters.	ained ive	uni- ts.	s in ols.	utions trive hes.	
	Date of Mission.	Men.	Wives.	Single Women.	Total	Native Ordained Ministers.	Unordained Native Helpers.	Communi- cants.	Pupils in Schools.	Contributions by Native Churches.	
London Missionary Society,	1807	28	21	11	60	8	69	3,595	2,186	\$17,200.00	
A. B. C. F. M., American Baptist, North,	1830	29	25	12	66	21	86	1,545	559	180.00	
American Prot. Episcopal,	1834 1835	5	5	2 I	12	4 22	16	37I	145	279.26	
Am. Presbyterian, North,	1838	45	34	19	98	19	176	362 3,786	900 1,932	410.76 2,448.88	
Am. Reformed (Dutch),	1842	5	5	3	13	5	10	820	124	2,076.20	
British and Foreign Bible Soc.	1843	13	7		20		114			-,0,0,0,0	
Church Missionary Society,	1844	26	19	8	53	12	177	2,507	2,152	3,106.80	
English Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, North,	1845	19	15		34	I	8	1,062	160	450.00	
Seventh Day Baptist,	1847 1847	30,	27 I	14	7 ¹	43	87	3,349	1,084	3,473.57	
American Baptist, South,	1847	13	10	9	32	7	24	24 1,641	36 232	1,175.61	
Basel Mission,	1847	20	15	,	35	3	66	1,808	598	654.00	
English Presbyterian,	1847	21	15	7	43	5	84	3,553	370	3,920.00	
Rhenish Mission, Methodist Episcopal, South,	1847	3 8	3				6	60	200		
Berlin Foundling Hospital,	1848	8	7 1	14	29 6	3	7	222 80	725	210.34	
Wesleyan Missionary Soc.	1852	10	8	4 5	32	5	31	935	520	600.00	
Woman's Union Mission,	1859	-9		5	5	3	6	933 17	105	8.00	
Methodist New Connexion,	1860	7	4	1	II		34	1,218	162	100,25	
Soc. Promotion Female Edu.	1864			5	5				273		
United Presbyterian, Scotch, China Inland Mission,	1865	6	5	I	12		13	634	50	250.00	
Nat. Bible Soc. of Scotland,	1868	123	52 2	90	265	12	73	1,932	173	401.34	
United Meth. Free Church,	1868	3			6		42 II	306	77	240.00	
Am. Presbyterian, South,	1868	10	3 6	4	20		4	83	260	72.00	
Irish Presbyterian,	1869	3	3		6			25	5		
Canadian Presbyterian,	1871	2	2		4 8	2	46	1,765	527	975.60	
Soc. Propagation of Gospel, American Bible Society,	1874	8	2	2			60				
Est. Church of Scotland,	1876	3	4 3		12			30	80		
Berlin Mission,	1882	4	4	r	9	3	3 21	500	70		
Gen. Prot. Evangelical Soc.	1884	ī	,		I		}	3	/-		
Bible Christians,	1885	4	I		5						
Foreign Christian Miss. Soc. Book and Tract Society,	1886	5	2		7		1		32		
Society of Friends,	1886 1886	I	I		2						
Independent Workers,	1000	4	ĭ	3	8			30	40	4.00	
Total - December, 1887,		489	320	221	1,030	175	1,316	32,260	13,777	\$38,236.70	
Increase over 1886,		43	4	64	III	35	20	4,260	198	\$19,862.14	

AFRICA.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS IN THE EASTERN EQUATORIAL REGION. — The Church Missionary Intelligencer for February reports a series of troubles in several sections of Eastern Airica. From Taita, which is in the vicinity of Mount Kilima Njaro, there are reports of serious disturbances with the natives. Mr. Wray and his associates were attacked by the natives in November, who charged them with having bewitched the people and caused a recent famine. The natives came upon the buildings with stones and with arrows, clamoring for blood, and only after a siege of thirty-six hours did relief come. The missionaries at last reports were holding their posts, and there had been no further disturbance. At Uyui, where Bishop Parker had been residing, the chief had become so troublesome that it had been determined to leave his territory for a time and seek the protection of a neighboring chief, Mtinginya. The chief relented when he found that the bishop and his company were to leave, inasmuch as this act of

driving them away would be very unpopular with the people. A good deal of diplomacy had been used, and the missionaries were determined to show the chiefs in the various districts that they would not endure such exorbitant demands for gifts. A similar state of affairs seems to exist at Msalala, the port at the southern end of Lake Nyanza, where Mr. Mackay was staying. It seems that the supplies of food and clothing which the missionaries have felt obliged to keep on hand have excited the cupidity of the petty chiefs in different sections. If the circumstances in one case seem to make a large gift necessary, other chieftains hear of it and make similar demands. It is a time of great trial at these several stations, but Bishop Parker believes that by leaving now they will be brought back again, to work under more favorable conditions than ever before. No further news has been received from Uganda since Mr. Gordon reached there in August last.

The Universities' Mission. — A disaster has occurred at Magila, Central Africa, by which many of the buildings at that flourishing station were made a heap of ruins. A fire caught in a thatched roof, and spread rapidly among the buildings, which, with the exception of the church and the house of the missionaries, were completely destroyed. Bishop Smythies reports that in November last he had the pleasure of confirming the chief Chitangali, who has just been made a head-chief of the Yaos. This man was chosen because of his superior abilities. He passed through great temptations at the time of his inauguration as chief, for at such times, according to custom, there is a great deal of drinking, and, moreover, he had to arrange for the maintenance of the wives of his predecessor, who by native law would have been his own wives. He seems through all to have maintained his Christian principles.

The Congo. — The Mission of the American Baptists sends further reports of the revival at Banza Manteke. About two hundred have been baptized and enrolled as church members. More are asking for baptism. There is much persecution in some parts, and in December three persons were killed for professing to be Christians. In the towns about Banza Manteke there are people who are anxious to hear the gospel. An interesting incident is given showing the zeal of the converts in transporting timber and iron a distance of fifty miles for the building of a chapel. Most of the men have made the journey three, and some four, times, bringing loads on their heads. To do this requires a walk of three or four hundred miles, and it is well asked, "How many hypocrites would do that?" The women have hired carriers, and thus have done their part. The boys, too, have brought half-loads. This disposition to labor for Christ is the best sign that the Christian professions of the people are sincere.

POLYNESIA.

The Effect of Christianity Among the Natives. — Much has been said against the introduction of Christianity and civilization among the people of the South Sea Islands, as tending to the destruction of the native races. It has been affirmed that to carry the gospel to them was the sure way to exterminate them. An article in The London Missionary Chronicle brings some testimony on this matter and shows what missions have done for the elevation and preservation of the islanders in the Pacific. It says: "For the sake of the preservation and raising of the aboriginal natives, what class of men have equaled the missionaries in promoting a sanctified manhood and womanhood among savages and heathen? It will not be out of place to give Darwin's opinion upon the civilization of degraded tribes through the agency of missions. Writing to the secretary of the South American Missionary Society in 1870, he says: 'The success of the Tierra del Fuego Mission is most wonderful, and charms me, as I always prophesied utter failure. It is a grand success. I shall feel proud if your Committee think fit to elect me an honorary member of your Society. I have often said that the progress of Japan was the greatest wonder in the world, but I declare that the

progress of Fuegia is almost equally wonderful.' After commending the success of the London Missionary Society in the South Seas, the late Professor Rolleston, at the meeting of the British Association in 1875, quoted Dr. Gerland: 'The decrease of the Polynesian population is not now going on as fast as it was in the first half of this century. Whilst in this matter the English government deserves great praise, and whilst Sir George Grey has done more for the Polynesians than almost any other man, the missionaries, nevertheless, stand in the very front rank among the benefactors of these races, with their unwearied, self-sacrificing activity.' Russell, in his work upon 'Polynesia, 1840,' said: 'The progress which the Polynesians have made was really set on foot by the missionaries. They have had the greatest influence upon the civilization of the natives; they have taken their part and protected them when they could; they have further given them the fast foothold, the new fresh object, motive, and meaning for their whole existence, of which they stood so much in need.' Whatever ridicule 'The Earl and the Doctor' and similar books may have cast upon missions in the Pacific, this has been conclusively refuted by the unbiased testimony of Admiral Wilkes and Captain Erskine, to the effect that the moral reformation of the islanders is preëminently due to the exertions of the agents of the London Missionary Society. in resisting the coolie traffic of Polynesia, the natives have not had more stedfast champions than the missionaries. How much has also been accomplished for the redemption of the slave in the West Indies, and in the alleviation of the brutish and servile condition of the natives of India! If, further, we consider the superhuman self-abnegation of Livingstone for the suppression of African slavery, or the labors and endurance of Vanderkemp, Phillip, Ebner, Kitchener, and Moffat for the welfare of the Bushmen, Kaffir, Bechwana, and Hottentot, there can be no stronger exposure of the calumnies which Sir Samuel Baker has raised against the missionary and his message."

Miscellany.

HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[From a chapter on "Efforts for Foreign Missions" in the "Memorials of William E. Dodge," published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.]

"From childhood to old age, missions to the heathen had for Mr. Dodge a peculiar attraction. It was more than mere sentiment or the impulse of a large heart. It was a deep-seated principle, founded upon religious conviction and definite knowledge of the unevangelized nations. He read the command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' as if it were addressed to him personally. He felt an individual responsibility; and to the utmost of his ability, and in no small measure, he did go, by gifts, by prayer, by counsel, by words of encouragement and hope, into almost every corner of the globe.

"He began early to think and work for missions. Nurtured by parents of deep

piety and wide views, - especially by a mother full of zeal for the conversion of the heathen, — and growing up when the missionary spirit was beginning to pervade the churches and homes of New England, he became penetrated with the motives and aspirations of the great commission. His first practical effort was a 'missionary potato-patch.' When about thirteen years of age he heard, in the village church, an appeal in behalf of Obookiah, a poor waif from the Hawaiian Islands who had found his way to the steps of Yale College, and manifested such eagerness to be educated and sent back to teach his own countrymen that a fund was raised, and he, with four or five other natives, was placed at school in Cornwall, Conn. The young people of Bozrahville, where Mr. Dodge's family then resided, had little money to contribute; but William proposed to a few companions to raise potatoes for this missionary fund. He obtained his father's

permission to cultivate a piece of swampland near by. The boys took their spare time to get the soil into good condition, and their small stock of pocket-money to buy potatoes for planting. The season proved unusually dry, and most crops suffered; but their industrious tilling and damp soil produced a large return, and the boys increased their profits by delivering and storing away the potatoes with their own hands. The money they received was invested in sheeting and other material, which the girls made up; and William was commissioned to carry the parcel to Cornwall. He was wont to say: 'I never in my life felt more proud or happy. From the time of this missionary potato-patch everything I touched seemed to prosper.' Some one has added: 'He was not only cultivating potatoes, but a missionary spirit in his own heart, the fruitage of which can only be revealed in eternity.' Obookiah died soon after; but a sympathy was awakened which gave an impulse to the planting of the Sandwich Island Mission. Mr. Dodge was personally acquainted with many of the earlier missionaries to these islands, and always followed them with interest, often contributing to special features of their work.

"The mission was one of the first and most prosperous undertaken by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. While still a young man Mr. Dodge became a member of this Society, in 1857 he was made a corporate member, and in 1864 he was chosen vice-president, and annually reëlected to this office until his death. No corporation or board with which he was ever connected had more of his affection or confidence. He was in closest sympathy with its distinctly evangelical aims, its broad views, and its practical methods. No similar organization in any land has surpassed it in wisdom and vigor of administration, in the hold it has maintained upon its constituency, or in the success it has been permitted to chronicle.

"Every step of this long and honored history was familiar and sacred to Mr. Dodge. He loved its secretaries, he cherished its missionaries, he read its journals,

he watched each new advance, he prayed often and fervently for its prosperity, he gave to it liberally, conscientiously, joyfully, and he took undisguised delight in its great assemblies. The year to him seemed incomplete if he failed to be present at the Annual Meeting. The reason must be urgent that could keep him away."

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

The Church-Kingdom: Lectures on Congregationalism Delivered on the Southworth Foundation in the Andover Theological Seminary, 1882-1886.

By A. Hastings Ross. Boston and Chicago: Congregational and Sunday-School Publishing Society.

The theory of this volume is suggested in its title. It is an able presentation of the idea that local churches may be so associated organically that they will constitute "The Church," and that this organically associated Church will be the visible kingdom of the Lord on earth. As expressed in the language of the author, "There is an earnest, pervading, prevailing, irrepressible desire of believers, begotten of the Spirit, to manifest in organic, visible form the unity of the kingdom of heaven, which will some time find adequate normal and ecumenical expression."

The laudable endeavor of the author is to show that this manifestation will not be in the line of the Papacy, of Episcopacy, or of Presbyterianism, but will be in the line of Congregationalism. Consistently with this idea, the author argues in favor of the conduct of all benevolent and charitable enterprises under the control of this organic Congregational church. Also that ministerial standing should be determined by the same body. The weakness of this volume is in the use of the word "organic." Omit that word wherever it occurs, and substitute the plural "churches," for the singular "church," and this volume is an admirable contribution to our Congregational literature.

It is our strong conviction that the unity of the Lord's people on earth will be attained not through any organic church unity, but through the resolute endeavor of all individual Christians and of all churches of every polity and name to proclaim the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, in our own generation if possible, to the ends of the earth. And in this direction we rejoice to believe our great benevolent societies, whatever their minor defects, are magnificently leading the way.

Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language, as Spoken at San Salvador, the Ancient Capital of the Old Kongo Empire, West Africa. By the Rev. W. Holman Bentley, Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society on the Kongo. Published by the Baptist Missionary Society, 19 Furnival St., Holborn, London, E. C., and Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, E. C. 1887.

This book is another monument to missionary enterprise. In its 718 pages it presents to the world the materials for understanding a great African language spoken in a vast district bordering on the Congo River (which this author writes Kongo). The writer of this notice has a pleasant memory of finding at the Baptist Missionary Rooms in London, some two years since, Mr. Bentley and his accomplished wife, who was assisting her husband, then partially recovering from his loss of sight, in the vast labor necessary in the production of this dictionary and grammar. The work now completed must prove an invaluable assistance to all who are engaged in commercial or missionary enterprises within the great Congo Free State. It was begun and prosecuted in the interests of the kingdom of Christ, and it will greatly aid in the evangelization of that section of the "Dark Continent."

Songs of the Pilgrims. With an Introduction by Rev. H. M. Dexter, D.D. Edited by Rev. M. D. Bisbee. Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society. Pp. 217. Price, 75 cents.

It was a happy thought to collect in a single volume the many lyrics relating to our Pilgrim Fathers. The ninety or more poems here brought together are by no means of uniform value, but they all relate to one theme, and that a high one; and the volume will serve to kindle the "pilgrim spirit" of which the world is as much in need to-day as ever.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Crisis of Missions; or, The Voice out of the Cloud. By Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 552 Broadway. Price, 35 cents. A cheap edition of this stirring book, which we have heretofore noticed.

Missionary Labors and Scenes in Southern Africa. By Robert Moffat. 14th edition, to which is prefixed a sketch of the life of the author. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

The Inspired Word: A Series of Papers and Addresses Delivered at the Bible Inspiration Conference. Edited by Arthur T. Pierson. Philadelphia, 1887. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 38 West Twenty-third Street.

Notes for the Month.

SPECIAL TOPIC FOR PRAYER.

For kings and all who are in authority, that they may rule in the fear of God, and for the welfare of those under them, so that they may be helpers and not hinderers of the progress of the gospel. Especial prayer should be offered for Bulgaria, that she may be preserved from her enemies, and that the God of Peace would prevent the outbreak of the war which threatens her independence, and which would, to human view, destroy the missionary work within her borders.

ARRIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

March 11. At New York, Rev. Edward Chester, M.D., and wife, of the Madura Mission.

ARRIVALS AT STATIONS.

January 15. At Bombay, Rev. Lorin S. Gates and wife.

January 7. At Madura, Miss Dency, T. M. and Miss Mary M. Root.

January 14. At Santander, Spain, Miss Catherine Barbour.

January 26. At Durban, Natal, Rev. Charles W. Kilbon.

DEATHS.

January 16. At Mardin, Eastern Turkey, Mrs. L. H. Thom, wife of Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D. (See page 147.)

January 15. At Aintab, Central Turkey, Mrs. Grace Bingham Sanders, wife of Rev. Charles S. Sanders. (See page 147.)

January 23. At Erzroom, Eastern Turkey, Ralph Gordon, son of Rev. Wm. N. and Cornelia W. Chambers, aged three years.

January 25. At Delevan, Wisconsin, Kenneth K., son of Rev. I. J. and Annette W. Atwood, aged two and one-half years.

February 5. At Broosa, Western Turkey, Mrs. Jeanie Grace Greenough, wife of Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford. (See page 147.)

February 13. At New York City, Mrs. Catharine A. (Myers) Wright, widow of Rev. Austin H. Wright, M.D., of the Mission to the Nestorians. Mrs. Wright went to Persia unmarried in 1843; was married in 1844; and after the death of her lamented husband was released from her connection with the Board, in 1867.

February 5. At Bombay, India, Rev. George Bowen, editor of *The Bombay Guardian*, missionary of the American Board from 1847 to 1855.

March I. At Jacksonville, Florida, Rev. J. L. Lyons, missionary of the American Board in Syria from 1854 to 1863.

March 9. At Boston Highlands, Mrs. Eliza H., widow of Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, late Secretary of the American Board.

For the Monthly Concert.

[Topics based on information given in this number of the Herald.]

- 1. Revivals in the Zulu Mission. (Page 160.)
- 2. A new station in West Africa. (Page 161.)
- 3. The church in Adabazar, Turkey. (Page 163.)
- 4. Work among the high castes in India. (Page 165.)
- 5. A Sunday at Jaffna College. (Page 168.)
- 6. Growth in Japan. (Pages 158 and 169.)
- 7. View of all missions in China. (Page 170.)
- 8. The Bible in Bohemia. (Page 162.)

MAINE.

9. A Greek village in Asia Minor. (Page 183.)

Donations Received in February.

Cumberland county.	
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Sheffield, Cong. ch. and so.	8 63	E. Bridgewater, Union Cong. ch. 8 78
W. Stockbridge, Cong. ch. and so.	31 2649 00	Hingham, Cong. ch. and so. 7 42 Marion, S. D. Hadley, 10 00
Bristol county.	16.00	Marshfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 122 72
Fall River, 3d Cong. ch. and so. Taunton, Union ch. and so. Dukes and Nantucket counties.	16 00 27 21—43 21	No. Abington, Cong. ch. and so. 5 ∞—153 92
Dukes and Nantucket counties.	-/ 43	Suffolk county.
Vineyard Haven, W. Crocker.	10 00	Boston, Park-st. ch., 4,350; Shaw-
Essex county. Andover, Rev. F. W. GREENE, to		mut ch., 894; Winthrop ch. (Ch'n),
const. himself H. M.	50 00	209.21; Old South ch., 83.18; Highland ch., 68.15; Mt. Vernon
Lawrence, Lawrence-st. ch.	214 22264 22	ch., 30; Eliot ch., m. c., 10.50; Immanuel ch., "Helping Hands,"
Essex county, North. Amesbury, Main-st. ch., 16; Un.		for Mrs. Cates' orphanage 10:
Amesbury, Main-st. ch., 16; Un.		for Mrs. Gates' orphanage, 10; Mrs. H. B. Hooker, 25; A
Evang. ch., 11.03, Georgetown, 1st Cong. ch. and so.	27 03 33 66	friend, 5; (Mrs. E. C. Parkhurst,
Haverhill, Algernon P. Nichols, for	33 00	50, wrongly ack'd in March Her-
Smyrna,	100 00	ald as from Mt. Vernon ch.), 5,685 04
Newburyport, Belleville, Cong. ch.		Chelsea, Central ch., 35; Ann M. Dutch, 5, 40 00
and so., 148; North Cong. ch. and so., 20,	168 00	Revere, A friend, 100 for Japan; for
Rowley, Cong. ch. and so.	6 05-334 74	China, 100; for Turkey, 100; for
Essex county, South.		Africa, 100; for India, 100, 500 006,225 04 Worcester county, North.
Beverly, Dane-st. ch. (of wh. 6.25	*60 #0	Winchendon, Cong. ch. and so. 5 00
m. c.), Ipswich, South ch. and so.	162 50 15 00	Worcester county Central Asso'n. E. H. Sanford, Tr.
Salem, A deceased friend,	45 00-222 50	E. H. Sanford, Tr.
Franklin co. Aux. Society. Albert M.		Northboro', CHARLOTTE L. GOOD- NOW, to const. herself H. M. 100 00
Gleason, Tr. Colerain, Mrs. P. B. Smith,	1 00	Shrewsbury, Cong. ch., with other
Hampden co. Aux. Society. Charles		Shrewsbury, Cong. ch., with other dona., to const. L. E. Colton,
Marsh, Tr.		H. M. Worcester, Plymouth Cong. ch.,
Ludlow, Cong. ch. and so.	13 26	300; Park Cong. ch., 12.52, 312 52—456 62
Monson, Cong. ch. and so. So. Hadley Falls, Cong. ch. and so.	3 ² 75 9 00	300; Park Cong. ch., 12.52, 312 52—456 62 Worcester co. South Conf. of Ch's.
Springfield, A friend,	50 00	Amos Armsby, Tr.
Westfield, Friends,	100 00205 01	Douglas, Cong. ch. and so. 19 00
Hampshire county Aux. Society.		East Douglas, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 29 37 Northbridge, Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Chesterfield, Cong. ch. and so. Enfield, Mrs. Isabella S. Woods,	10 00	Saundersville, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00-73 37
Florence, Cong. ch. and so.	25 00 40 00	Quinsigamond, A friend, 10 00
Hatfield, Boys' Mission Club,	5 00	——, W. L. 200 00
Florence, Cong. ch. and so. Hatfield, Boys' Mission Club, Northampton, Edwards ch. (of wh.		10,166 17
		Legacies Boston, Lydia Clapp, by
Underwood, to const. ETTA M. UNDERWOOD, H. M.), 205.10; C., 100; G. W. Hubbard, 50; A.		Charles E. Randall, Exec'r, 500 00
C., 100; G. W. Hubbard, 50; A.		Boston, Hollis Moore Memorial
L. Williston, 20,	375 19-455 19	Trust, by Rev. E. K. Alden, Res.
Middlesex county.	****	Leg., for books for missionaries, 100 00
Auburndale, Cong. ch. and so. Cambridge, A friend.	5 00	Chicopee, Mrs. Maria Smith, in part, by Eli B. Clark, Exec'r, 700 00
Cambridge, A friend, Concord, Trin. Cong. ch.	18 79	Monson, Andrew W. Porter, by
Everett, Cong. ch. and so.	72 36	by Eli B. Clark, Exec'r, 700 00 Monson, Andrew W. Porter, by Cyrus W. Holmes and Edward
Linden, Mrs. T. B. Goodrich,	1 00	F. Morris, Exec's (prev. paid
Lowell, John-st. Cong ch. Maplewood, Cong. ch. and so.	41 60 13 03	20,900), bal. Salem, Joshua H. Crane, by Geo.
Maynard, Cong. ch. and so.	170 00	C. Lord, Adm'r, 3,154 17
Reading, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00	Ware, Otis Lane, by Lewis N. Gil-
Somerville, Broadway Cong. ch., to	700 00	bert, Ex'r, 1,000 00
const. F. E. Hodgkins, H. M. Southboro', Pilgrim Cong. ch.	100 00	Whitinsville, Charles P. Whitin, by Edward Whitin, Exec'r, 10,000 00-24,804 17
Stoneham, Cong. ch., m. c.	20 13	
Waltham, Trin. Cong. ch.	24 04	34,970 34

1800.]	1//
RHODE ISLAND.	NEW JERSEY.
Kingston, Cong. ch. and so. Providence, Royal C. Taft, extra, Riverside, Cong. ch. and so. 43 86 500 00 3 48—547 34	Bound Brook, Cong. ch. 82 11 Burnardsville, Penny Aid Society, for Miss Gill, Kobe, 25 00
Legacies. — Providence, George W. Angell, add'l, by Rev. Thomas	Jersey City Heights, Mrs. C. L. Ames, 10 00 Lakewood, Presb. ch. 3 00
Laurie, Exec'r, 1,135 00 1,682 34	Orange Valley, Cong. ch., m. c. 6 70 Summit, Miss L. M. Wood, 20 Upper Montclair, Chr. Union Cong.
CONNECTICUT.	Ch. 81 00 Woodbridge, Cong. ch. 29 29237 30
Hartford county. E. W. Parsons, Tr. Berlin, H. N. Wilcox,	MARYLAND.
E. Granby, Rev. D. A. Strong, 5 00 Suffield, Cong. ch. and so. 17 55	Baltimore, A friend,
Unionville, 1st Ch. of Christ, 75 83	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
W. Hartland, Cong. ch. and so. Litchfield co. G. M. Woodruff, Tr. Norfolk, Cong. ch. and so. 7 12—-115 50 42 35	Washington, 1st Cong. ch., 57.67; a member of do., to const. N. E.
Northfield, Cong. ch. and so. 8 96 Thomaston, Cong. ch. and so. 18 55	ROBINSON, H. M., 100; Ralph Dunning, 10,
Warren, Cong. ch. and so. 13 00—82 86 Middlesex co. E. C. Hungerford, Tr.	FLORIDA.
Durham, Cong. ch. and so. 13 00	Winter Park, Cong. ch. 20 08
Middletown, C. A. Boardman, 10 00—23 00 New Haven co. F. T. Jarman, Agt. Fairhaven, A friend, 8 00	ALABAMA.
New Haven, ——, 3 00 West Haven, Cong. ch. and so. 42 05	Talladega, Y. M. M. Soc. of college,
Westville, Cong. ch. and so. 20 85	for Africa, OHIO.
New London county. L. A. Hyde and H. C. Learned, Trs. Hanover, Cong. ch. and so. 12 50	
Hanover, Cong. ch. and so. 12 50 Ledyard, Cong. ch. and so. 22 78	Jennings-ave, Cong. ch., 75: Union
New London, 1st Ch. of Christ, m. c. 15 00—50 28	Cong. ch., 3,81; Bethlehem Bohemian Cong., for Bulgaria and Shanse missions, 12; John Jay Low, 20, 142 27
394 15	missions, 12; John Jay Low, 20, 142 27 Columbus, 1st Cong. ch., in part, 212 75 Elyria, 1st Cong. ch., 91.71; Heman
Legacies New Haven, Mary Dut-	Ely, 250, 341 71 Grafton, Cong. ch. 4 31
ton, by S. D. Gilbert, Ex'r, 100 00 No. Branford, Levi Linsley, by Charles Page, 133 00	Kelley's Island, Cong. ch. 17 83 Oberlin, A friend, 11; Mrs. L. G. B.
Woodbury, Sarah J. Deming, by Anson A. Root, Adm'r, 303 66536 66	Hills, 10, 21 00 Paddy's Run, Cong ch. 29 50
930 81	Painesville, 1st Cong. ch. 21 23—790 60
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Readers in India, 36; Puritan ch., Mrs. Wagner, 2; J. S. Stanton, 10, 148 00 Canandaigua, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 150 00	E. Rathbun, 20, 420 00 Farmington, Cong. ch. 41 31
Canastota, Rev. W. W. Warner, 12 00	Geneseo, Cong. ch. 135 76 Griggsville, Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, to
Durham, William Crawford, 9 ∞	Griggsville, Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, to const. J. W. REYNOLDS, H. M. 100 00 Lacon, "Dorcas," Lasalle, Rev. C. Warner, with
Elbridge, Cong. ch. and so. 19 00 Jamestown, Cong. ch. and so., 5; Mrs. Julia Hall, to const. Rev. F.	other dona., to const. himsen, ri. M. 11 00
1. Rouse and Rev. E. C. HALL,	Lombard, 1st Cong. ch. 9 00 Polo, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, for Japan, 5 00 Roberts, Y. P. M. Soc., for E. C.
H. M., 100, 105 00 Jefferson, Mrs. C. Nichols, 1 00 Lawrenceville, Lucius Hulburd, 5 00	Africa, 10 ∞
Mount Vernon, B. B. Adams, Jr. 5 00	Rollo, Cong. ch. 7 20 Sycamore, 1st Cong. ch. 77 07
New York, Welsh Cong. ch., 15; Mrs. M. W. Lyon, to const. Mrs. Mar-	Waukegan, Cong. ch. 6 65 5 00-852 99
THA C. BAKER, H. M., 100; A Presbyterian, 25; Two friends, 10; J. S. Pierson, 10, 160 00	MISSOURI.
Northville, Cong. ch. and so. 38 90	Bonne Terre, Cong. ch., m. c. 6 80
Norwich, A lady in Cong. ch. 10 00 Oswego, Cong. ch. and so. 12 22	Parkville, L. S. Pratt, 20 Pierce City, Cong. ch. 16 25
Perry Centre, A friend, for Misses Root, 10 00	Sedalia, Mary T. Leach, 30 00 St. Louis, Swedish Evang. ch. 2 75—56 00
Rutland, Cong. ch. and so. 10 14 Steuben, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 5 00 Syracuse, Plymouth Sab. sch., for Rev. R. A. Hume, 22 15	MICHIGAN.
Utica, Plymouth Cong. ch. 15 60	Benzonia, A. Waters, 10 00 Cheboygan, Cong. ch. 1 46
Wading River, Cong. ch. and so: 25 00 Westmoreland, 1st Cong. ch. 12 28 Williams Bridge, Mrs. M. G. Merrill, 20 00	Grand Rapids, 1st Cong. ch. 39 00 Hubbardston, Rev. W. H. Skentel-
Williams Bridge, Mrs. M. G. Merrill, 20 00 Willsboro', Cong. ch. and so. 5 00—825 29	bury, 5 00 Muskegon, ——, 1 00
PENNSYLVANIA	Maskyölle, Rev. Fayette Hurd, 5 00 Owosso, Mrs. J. F. Sharts, for Smyrna, 2 00
Ebensburg, 1st Cong. ch. 10 06	Potterville, Mrs. B. Landers, 5 00
Scranton, W. R. Storrs, 40 00—50 06	Saugatuck, 1st Cong. ch. 10 75—79 21

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WISCONSIN

Columbria, Olivet Cong. ch. Grand Rapids, Cong. ch. Kenosha, Thomas Gillespie, to const.		70 10
ISABEL A. GILLESPIE, H. M. Milton, Cong. ch.	3	00 60
Milwaukee, Plymouth Cong. ch., 42.04; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 40, Windsor, Cong. ch.	82 30	04 00250 44
IOWA.		·
Burlington, Cong. ch.	5	52

burnington, Cong. cn.	- 5	52
Danville, Lee Mix,		00
Denmark, Friends (131.75), W. H.	J	
M. U. (4.50), both for use of Miss		
Houston,	T 26	0.5
	136	25
Des Moines, Plymouth Cong. ch.,		
m. c.	75	00
Dubuque, Sun. sch. (W. H. M. U.),	7	00
Fort Atkinson, German Cong. ch.	5	00
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Manchester, Cong. ch.	32	
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	15	00
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Cramer, 1; Miss Watts, 50c.	6	50
Seneca, S. A. Littlefield,	2	80
Tipton, John Casebeer,	2	00
Waverly, Cong. ch.		70313 56
	0	70 313 30
Legacies Grinnell, Charles Hobart,		

Legacies. — Grinnell, Charles Hobart, by Mrs. C. L. Hobart, Des Moines, Mrs. Harriet L. Rollins, interest, 87 50—587 50

901 06

MINNESOTA.

Benson, Cong. ch.	3	70
Hancock and Lake Emily, Cong. ch.	3	56
Lake City, Cong. ch.	II	03
Lyndale, Cong. ch.	II	00
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Bartlett's use,	5	00
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Union Cong. ch., 9,	108	15
Rochester, Cong. ch.	39	32
Rushford, Collected by Rev. A. H.		
Burnell, for church building in		
Mana Madura,	63	00
Worthington, Union Cong. ch.	12	91257

KANSAS.

Wyandotte, 1st	Cong. ch.	46 oc

NEBRASKA.

David City, Cong. ch. Genoa, Cong. ch.	6 20
Genoa, Cong. ch.	13 1 5
Greenwood, Cong. ch.	7 85-27 20

CALIFORNIA.

Oakland, Plymouth-ave. ch. 232 50 Santa Barbara, Rev. Edward Hildreth, 50 00—282

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Forest Grove, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for		
Fah Loong, Foochow,	25	00
Salem, Cong. ch.	25	00-50 00

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thews,	4 00
Coupeville, Cong. ch.	7 00——11 00

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Scotland, Seimenthal Japan,	Cong.	ch.,	for	13 00	
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TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

lbuquerque.	Cong.	ch.		20

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sherbrooke, Co				49	3
FOREIGN	LANDS	AND	MISSIONARY	Y	
	STAT	TONS.			

Bulgaria, Dubnitza, Friends, for India	а,		
2.28; Samokov, "Pilgrim," 10,	12	28	
Japan, Kobe, D. C. Jencks,	70	00-82	28

MISSION WORK FOR WOMEN.

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For Girls School Building, Kusaie			
(prev. paid 2,254.03),	745	97	
For Miss M. A. West,	100	00	
For bal, of outfit of Miss Wells,	78	89	
For several missions, in part (8,488.92	•		
less 340, ack'd in Dec. for trav.			
	.148	929,073	,

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MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRIS	SE.
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sch.	10 00
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no,	135 42
RHODE ISLAND. — Providence, Union Cong. Sab. sch.	50 00
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2d Cong. Sab. sch., 9.74, New York. — Fairport, Cong. Sab. sch., 14.88; Flushing, Cong. Sab. sch., for	72 39

	York					
14.8	8; Flus	hing,	Cong.	Sab.	sch.,	for
Bro	osa pupil	, 40; N	orwich,	Cong.	Sab. s	ch.,
25;	Y. Peopl	e's Ply	mouth 1	Union,	4.40,	
New	JERSEY	. — Wo	oodbridg	ge, Co	ng.	Sab.
sch			,	-		

ARKANSAS. — Little Rock, Cong. S.	
OHIO Cleveland, Chinese Sab.	sch., for
pupil at Tung-cho, 10; Elyria, (Cong. Sab.
sch., 40; Madison, Central Cong.	
20	

ILLINOIS Polo, Ind.	Presb.	Sab. sch.,	ior	
work of Mr. C. F. Ga	ates,			
MISSOURI Carthage,	Mission	Guards.	for	
aunil in Vanto		,		

MICHIGAN Detroit, 1st Cong. Sab. sch.,	
41.18; Homestead, Cong. Sab. sch., 2,	
Wisconsin Columbus, Busy Workers, 3;	
Sab. sch. birthday box, 2.68; La Crosse,	

Sab. Scii. Diffillary box, 2.00, Da Closse,
Cong. Sab. sch., for edu. work in India, 25,
Iowa Cedar Rapids, 1st Cong. Sab. sch.,
2.93; Des Moines, Mrs. Whitman and
daughters, for Pasumalai, 10; Oldfield, High-
land Sab. sch., 6.56,
6 1 6 . 6 . 6 . 1

land Sab. sch., 6.56,	19	49
INNESOTA Sauk Centre, Cong. Sab. sch.	8	00
ANSAS. — Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. Sab.		
sch., 27.68; Neosho Falls, Boys' Mis. Soc.,		
for school at Ichme, 22,	49	68
ALIFORNIA Messina, Highland Sab. sch.	I	70

CALIFORNIA. — Messina,	HI	ghland	ı Sai	o. sch.
DAKOTA De Smet, 1	st	Cong.	Sa	b. sch
15.25; Mayville, La.				
at Marash, 15.		,		
NEW MENICO - Santa	Fé	: н	Δ	Dodge

New Mex	cico. — Santa	Fé,	H.	A.	Dodge,
b'ld'g at	Adana,				

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CHILDREN'S "MOR	NING STAR" MISSION.
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New York. — Brooklyn, East Cong. Sab. sch., 25; Cortland, Primary class, 3,40; Goshen, Eleanor F. Tracy, 40c.: New York, W. A. Mather, 40c.	Nova Scotia. — Rockville, Friends, 90 247 88
New Jersey. — Upper Montclair, Cong. Sab.	
OHIO.—Berea, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 11.10; Mount Pleasant, Friends' school, 1.20; Wakeman, Cong. Sab. sch., 7.84, ILLINOIS.—Morton, Cong. Sab. sch., birthday box, 6; Princeton, H. L. Keyes' Sab. sch. class, birthday purse, 1.85; Rantoul, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 9,	Total from September 1, 1887, to February 29, 1888: Donations, \$197,-311.94; Legacies, \$83,462.19 = \$280,-774.13.
rst Cong. Sab. sch., 9, MICHIGAN. — Atwood, Banks Cong. Sab. sch. Wisconsin. — La Crosse, Cong. Sab. sch. 16 85 9 08 25 00	
	A COLLEGE, MARSOVAN, TURKEY.
New York. — New York, Two friends, Sing Sing, Mis. Cir. of Ossining Inst., by Rev. C. D. Rice,	Previously received, 937 79 967 79
30 00	307 19
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Andover, Josiah Bailey, Auburn, High-st. ch. Bangor, Hammond-st. ch., 21; Rev. John Sewall, 10, Bath, A friend, Bar Harbor, Friends, Brunswick, F. E. Woodruff, 10; John Finlish, 10, Castine, Friends, Brunswick, F. E. Woodruff, 10; John Finlish, 10, Castine, Friends, Brunswick, F. E. Woodruff, 10; John Finlish, 10, Castine, Friends, M. Whitmore, 20; Miss S. M. Whitmore, 21 M. Whitmore, 20; Miss S. M. Whitmore, 1, Harpswell Center, Cong. Sab. sch. Kennebec Co., A friend, Norridgewock, Member of Cong. ch. Fortland, State-st. Cong. ch., 151; 1st Parish ch., 76.63; 2d Parish ch., "Busy Bees," 30; Rev. F. Southworth, 10; Aux. W. B. M. Thankoffering, 2.25, Scarboro', A member of Cong. ch. Woodfords', Cong. ch. Woodfords', Cong. ch. Woodfords', Cong. ch. Thankoffering, 2.25, Scarboro', A friend, 5; Mrs. Allen Folger, 3, Brentwood, Friends, 5, Mrs. Allen Folger, 3, Burham, Cong. ch. and so. Exeter, 1st Ch., 67; 2d Ch., 44.36; Miss E. A. Chadwick, 10, Francestown, C. S. Downs, Loudon, J. S. Pike, Lyme, Cong. ch. and so. Moultonborough, W. H. Mason, Newmarket, T. H. Wiswall, Newport, Dexter Dodge, Pelham, E. W. Tyler, Warner, Mrs. R. W. Sargent,	Cabot, Mrs. H. A. Russell, Castleton, W. T. Herrick, Castleton, W. T. Herrick, Chester, A friend, E. Hardwick, Miss Delano, E. St. Johnsbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Whitney, 5; Children's Band of Helpers, 19, Greensboro', Mrs. H. S. Tolman, Soo Norwich, Cong. ch. St. Johnsbury, North ch. Mission Band, 10; Friends, 22,50; Friends, for use of Rev. G. F. Montgomery, 69,25, Thetford, 1st Cong. ch. W. Brattleboro', Cong. ch. and so., 15; S., for East. Turkey, 5, Westminster West, Mission Band, for use of Rev. G. F. Montgomery, Woodstock, Cong. ch. MASSACHUSETTS Amherst, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 20; 1st Cong. ch., 5; Mrs. L. M. Hills, 2; Mrs. H. D. Fearing, 3; Miss Mary Snell, 25; W. C. Estey, 10; Mrs. Edw. Tuckerman, 10; Prof. W. L. Montague, 2; H. Humphrey Neill, 5; Mrs. R. A. Lester, 40; Rev. G. S. Dickerman, 10; A friend, 3, Andover, South Cong. ch. and so., 63,18; Mrs. K. P. Williams and family, for East. T'y, 5; 4,99, Auburndale, H. Attleboro', Miss L. B. Day, Barre, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Gaylord, 4; A. G. Williams, 1, Beverly, Washington-st. ch. Blackstone, Friends, Boston, Phillips ch., 42,16; Eliot ch., Children of W. F. Day, 20; S. S., 25; S. F. Wilkins, 15; A fr., 15; Highland Sab. sch., 5; Rev. W. E. Merriman, 10; Mrs. L. S., 10; N., 5; C. W. Stone, 5; Rev. C. L.

Woodworth, 5; S., 5; A fr. in Eliot ch., 5; Mary W. Porter, East Ty, 5; J. C. P., 5; A few friends, 5; A. S. Lovett, 5; A. E. Dunning, 5; E. A. F., 5; Mrs. F. B. Workman, 3; H. E. C., 3; A friend, 3; D. P. L., 2; A fr., 2; A fr., 2; E. M. B., 2; A fr., 2; Two friends, 2; Two friends, 1.75; A fr., for Adana, 1, 227 11 Braintree, Norfolk and Pilgrim Br. of	1	Revere, A friend,	200 00	
ch., 5; Mary W. Porter, East T'y,	ł	Rochester, Jane N. Leonard, Roxbury, Walnut-ave. Miss. Circle, 7.70; Mite-box, Eliot ch., 5; M. M. T., 5; A friend, 1, Selem Marpher of South ch.	2 00	
5; J. C. P., 5; A few friends, 5; A.		Roxbury, Walnut-ave. Miss. Circle,		
S. Lovett, 5; A. E. Dunning, 5;	- 1	7.70; Mite-box, Eliot ch., 5; M. M.		
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3; H. E. C., 3; A iriend, 3; D. P.	ł	Salem, Member of South Cit.	5 00	
L., 2; A II., 2; A II., 2; A II., 2;		Spencer, 1st Cong. ch. and others,	140 00	
R at A fr at Two friends at Two	1	Springfield, South ch., 82.35; H. M., 200; Mrs. H. O. Harris, 100; H. O. Southworth, 20; H. S. Griffiths,		
friends ar: A fr for Adams con I	1	O Southworth act H S Griffiths		
Braintree Norfolk and Pilgrim Rr. of		20: A H Ruffington to: 7 F		
W R M Thank offering to so		20; A. H. Buffington, 10; Z. E. Lane, 10; Mrs. L. M. Cooley, 10;		
Bridgewater, Lewis S. Hopkins, Brookline, Elizabeth G. Rice, 5; By Rev. R. Thomas, 3, Byfield, Y. P. Miss. Soc., for East. Ty, 1145, Cambridge, First Cong. ch., 110; Northay ch. 6: The Misses Pal.	- 1	H., 10; A reader, 4.99; A friend,		
Brookline, Elizabeth G. Rice, 5: By	1	5: Friends in Memorial ch., 2: Mrs.		
Rev. R. Thomas, 3, 8 oo	1	Coomes and daughter, 1: B. F. P.,		
Byfield, Y. P. Miss. Soc., for East.		5; Friends in Memorial ch., 2; Mrs. Coomes and daughter, 1; B. F. P., 1; Wm. T. Seaver, 1; "Silver		
T'y, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., for East.		Cloud, I: Cash, soc.: Cash, soc.:		
T'y, 11.45, 23 45	1	A. F., 25c.; A friend, 1,	480 59	
Cambridge, First Cong. ch., 110;		A. F., 25c.; A friend, 1, So. Franklin, S. D. Hunt, So. Hadley Falls, H. W. Taylor,	1 00	
North-av. ch., 62; The Misses Pal-	1	So. Hadley Falls, H. W. Taylor,	10 00	
frey, 10, 182 00	1	Somerville, Prospect cn.	31. 01	
Cambridgeport, 1st Cong. ch., 83.59;		Southampton, Cong. ch. and so.	31 24	
Pilgrim Cong. ch., 50, 133 59	1	Southboro', Pilgrim Cong. ch.	5 00	
Charlestown, Winthrop ch. 1 00		So. Weymouth, Union Cong. ch. Taunton, L. E. Tucker,	40 00	
Chelsea, Central ch. 25 00		Taunton, L. E. Tucker,	74	
Chesterfield, Rev. E. Loomis, 5; Miss		Wakefield, Sab. sch. concert, 13.17;		
D. Clapp, 2, 700		Prim. Dept. Sab. sch., 13; Private	6	
Chicopee Falls, Miss M. B. Swetland, 5 00		contributions, 38.33,	64 50	
Dedham, A friend, 10 00		Walpole, L. Johnson,	20 00	
Dorchester, 2d ch. for East. T'y, 100; Pilgrim_ch., for East. T'y, 16.50;		Wareham, Miss H. B. Cannon,	1 00	
Mrs. Elbridge Torrey, 100; A		Warren, Mrs. E. Shumway, Wellesley, Cong. ch. and so., 12.20; Rev. P. D. Cowan, 5; Mrs. E. B.	1 00	
		Rev P D Cowan r. Mrs F R		
mite, 1, 217 50 Easthampton, In trust, 1 00		Webb, 5,	22 20	
E. Stoughton, ——, 2 00		Westfield, 1st Cong. ch., 30; H.	22 24	
Everett, T. F. Kelly,		Holland, 5,	35 00	
Falmouth, A friend, 1; A friend, 1, 2 00	1	West Medway, 2d Cong. ch.	5 00	
Fitchburg, Cong. ch., 10; The Fitch-	1	West Medway, 3d Cong. ch. West Newton, J. B. Whittemore, for	5	
burg Fund, by Rev. C. R. Gale,	1	Mardin Dist.	15 00	
143.09, 153.09	1	West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch.	2 00	
Framingham, Plymouth ch. and so.,		West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. Whately, Miss C. M. White,	5 00	
55.16: A friend, 10, 65.16		Williamstown, John H. Hewitt, 10;		
Georgetown, Friends in Memorial ch.,		Wm. H. Cleminshaw, 2; Cong. Sab.		
Georgetown, Friends in Memorial ch., 3; H. T. B., 2, 5 ∞		sch., 26,	38 00	
Gloucester, Chas. Gardiner, 10 ∞ Greenfield, A friend, 5 ∞	1	Worcester, P. L. Moen, so: Mr. and		
Greenfield, A friend, 5 00		Mrs. Albert Curtis, 25; A friend, 25; Mrs. S. S. Hastings, 4; Clara Willis, 1; L. C. Taylor, 1; Mary		
Groton, Union Cong. ch. 50 00	-	25; Mrs. S. S. Hastings, 4; Clara		
Hadley, Geo. Dickinson, 5 00		Willis, 1; L. C. Taylor, 1; Mary		
Hadley, Geo. Dickinson, 5 00 Haverhill, Algernon P. Nichols, 100 00		K. Vail, 50c.	106 50)
Holliston, Cong. ch. and so. 25 50		K. Vail, 50c. Woburn, G. A. Bean,	5 00	
Hubbardston, Friends, 50 00		 ,	10 00	
Hyde Park, 1st Cong. ch. 59 70	1	 ,	2 75	5
Ipswich, First Parish ch. 14 02		 ,	1 00	3,504 7
Jamaica Plain, Friends in Unitarian	1			
50c., 25; Rev. Clas. F. Dole, 5;	1	RHODE ISLAND.		
Frank Stadtmiller, 5, 35 00				
Lakeville, Mrs. Caroline L. Ward, for East. T'y, 10 00 Lancaster, Edw. Phelps, 5 00		Kingston, Cong. Sab. sch.	25 00	
for East, Ty, 10 00	1	Newport, G. W. G.	1 00)
Lancaster, Edw. Phelps, 5 00		Providence, Central Cong. ch., 100;		
Mediford, Friends, 5 00 Mediway, Village ch. and so 15 50	1	Pilgrim ch., 50; C. W. Huntington,	-6	
Medway, Village ch. and so. 15 50 Melrose, Orth. Cong. ch., 129.20;	1	10; A friend, 2,	162 00	
Friends, for Adana, 3, 132 20		Wickford, F. D. Blake,	10 00	—-198 c
Friends, for Adana, 3, 132 20 Methuen, Mrs. W. H. Littlebrandt, 1 00		CONNECTICUT.		
Millbury, 1st Cong. so. 30 00		CONNECTION.		
Newburyport, Belleville ch. 2 00		Bethlehem, D. A. Bloss,	2 00)
Newton, Eliot ch., 25; A friend, 1, 26 00		Bristol, Cong. ch., 157.28; Y. Men's		
Newton Centre, 1st ch., m. c., 24.55;		Bristol, Cong. ch., 157.28; Y. Men's Sab. sch. class, 5; Friends, 3, Brooklyn, Mrs. Abby Woodbridge,	65 28	3
Maria F. Wood, 5; Misses Baker		Brooklyn, Mrs. Abby Woodbridge,		
and Buckman, 5, 34 55		20; Mary E. Ensworth, 10; W.		
No. Amherst, Mrs. Ellen E. Fisher, 8 00)
		W., 10,	40 00	
No. Billerica, Mrs. C. Rogers, for		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes,	5 00	
Adana, 10; A friend, for Adana, 1, 11 00		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch.	5 oc 39 66	
		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E.	5 00	
No. Easton, A lady, 1 00		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong.	5 00 39 66 2 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.08.	5 00 39 66 2 00	
No. Easton, A lady, 1 00 Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5;		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams,	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; , 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs.		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch.	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00 50 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, 47 °°		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend,	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00 2 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leoninster, L. P. and C. L.		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch.	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00 2 00 45 80	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leoninster, L. P. and C. L.		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Meriden, Centre Cong. ch.	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00 2 00 45 80 50 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leominster, J. P. and C. L. Wood, Oxford, "Granville,"		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Meriden, Centre Cong. ch. Middletown, A friend, 1; A friend, 1,	5 00 39 66 2 00 50 00 50 00 2 00 45 80 50 00 2 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leominster, J. P. and C. L. Wood, Oxford, "Granville," 5 00 Palmer, I. M. Sears,		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Middletown, A friend, 1; A friend, 1, Milford, W. B. M. Aux. New Haven, College-st. Cong. ch.,	5 00 39 66 2 00 105 00 50 00 2 00 45 80 50 00	
No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leominster, J. P. and C. L. Wood, Oxford, "Granville," Palmer, J. M. Sears, Peabody, A friend, for East. Turkey, Penperill. Evangelical Cong. ch. 1 00		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Middletown, A friend, 1; A friend, 1, Milford, W. B. M. Aux. New Haven, College-st. Cong. ch.,	5 00 39 66 2 00 50 00 50 00 2 00 45 80 50 00 2 00	
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No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leominster, J. P. and C. L. Wood, Oxford, "Granville," Palmer, J. M. Sears, Peabody, A friend, for East. Turkey, Pepperill, Evangelical Cong. ch. Pittsfield, South ch., 21; South ch. Sab. sch., 16, 50; L. R. Taft, 10;		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Meriden, Centre Cong. ch. Middletown, A friend, 1; A friend, 1, Milford, W. B. M. Aux. New Haven, College-st. Cong. ch., 73.11; Howard-ave. ch., 6; Rev. T. T. Munger, 5; S. P. C. and L. J.	5 00 39 66 2 00 50 00 50 00 2 00 45 80 50 00 2 00	
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No. Easton, A lady, Northampton, Misses Tyler, 20; Two ladies, 15; E. J. Whitney, 5; —, 5; Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Sanderson, 2, No. Leominster, J. P. and C. L. Wood, Oxford, "Granville," Palmer, J. M. Sears, Peabody, A friend, for East. Turkey, Penperill. Evangelical Cong. ch. 1 00		Canterbury, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Centerbrook, Cong. ch. Ellington, B. J. E. Farmington, Cong. ch., 73.02; Cong. Sab. sch., 31.98, Glastonbury, Jas. B. Williams, Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch. Harwinton, A friend, Litchfield, 1st Cong. ch. Meriden, Centre Cong. ch. Midlletown, A friend, 1; A friend, 1, Milford, W. B. M. Aux. New Haven, College-st. Cong. ch., 73.11; Howard-ave. ch., 6; Rev. T. T. Munger, 5; S. P. C. and L. J. C., 3;	5 oc 39 66 2 oc 50 oc 50 oc 2 oc 45 8c 50 oc 2 oc 25 oc	

3			
Norwichtown, Fellowship meeting, 21;		MISSISSIPPI.	
1st Cong. ch., 10, Plainville, Friends,	31 00	Natchez, Mrs. M. H. Warren,	5 00
Rockville, 2d Cong. ch. Scotland, Friends,	бо 25		
Scotland, Friends,	15 50 3 00	Washington, G. Taylor,	1 00
Simsbury, S. R. and H. Somers, Mrs. Harriet Pomeroy,	7 00		1 00
Southington, Cong. ch.	22 56	ARKANSAS.	
Southington, Cong. ch. Talcottville, Cong. ch. Wallingford, H. L. Judd, 50; Friends in Cong. ch., 11; Rev. C. H. Dick-	70 75	Salem, W. S. Moffat, for East. Turkey,	5 00
in Cong. ch., 11; Rev. C. H. Dick- inson, 2.50,	63 50	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Waterbury, A brother,	2 00	Chevan, M. J. McQueen,	50
West Haven, Mrs. E. Smith, Wethersfield, X.	5 00	Spartanburg, Mrs. S. F. Williams,	25 0025 50
Windsor, Cong. ch.	10 00-900 41	. FLORIDA.	
NEW YORK.		Maccleury, A. A. Stevens,	5 00
		Orlando, Matthias Marty,	10 00-15 00
Aurora, A friend, Aquebogue, J. W. Downs,	5 00	TENNESSEE.	
Binghampton, C. W. Loomis,	10 00	Knoxville, Mrs. E. J. Montague,	2 00
Brockport, Friends, Brooklyn, A. A. Welles,	4 00 25 00	· OHIO.	
Catskill, Cash, 2; Cash, 2 (both for East. Turkey),		Berea, 1st Cong. ch.	10 84
Cold Spring, Presb. ch., for East.	4 00	Clarksfield, Miss C. A. Rowland,	1 00
Turkey,	10 00	Cleveland, Bethlehem Bohemian Congregation, 6: Mrs. A. Scott, for East.	
Fishkill, ——, Homer, Cong. ch.	5 00 68 4 2	gregation, 6; Mrs. A. Scott, for East. Turkey, 10; "S. A. H.," 5, Galena, Church of our Saviour,	21 00
New Lebanon, A friend.	5 00	Hudson, Cong. ch.	1 50 23 75
New York, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 30; A friend, for use of Rev. W. S. Dodd,		Kenton, John Saylor, for East. Turkey,	3 00
too' Koht Carter & Bros for do		I. M. W., 20c.	70
50; Mrs. H. A. Kerr, for do., 50; Mrs. M. W. Lyon, 10; John S. Pierson, 20; Chas. E. Pierson, for		Hudson, Cong. ch. Kenton, John Saylor, for East. Turkey, Madison, Miss J. M. Whipple, 50c.; J. M. W., 20c. Mansfield, Cong. ch. Marietts, Elizabeth J. C. Ketter	100 00
Pierson, 20; Chas. E. Pierson, for		Marietta, Elizabeth L. C. Ketter, Medina, Rev. W. S. Ament,	3 00 7 00
Page, 5; Miss A. W. Gibbs, 5; F.	`	Mount Vernon, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 11;	
Leithanser, for Adana, 5; J. V. Van		Mrs. H. H. Greer, 1, Newark, Plymouth Cong. ch.	12 00 5 00
T. Vinter, for Adana, 1,	293 00	Newark, Plymouth Cong. ch. Oberlin, W. G. B., 10; J. S. Burrill, 10; Rev. T. J. Keep, for East. Tur-	
East. Turkey, vo; Mrs. John L. Page, 5; Miss A. W. Gibbs, 5; F. Leithanser, for Adana, 5; J. V. Van Santvoord, 5; Miss I. Allen, 2; T. Vinter, for Adana, 1, Poughkeepsie, Mrs. W. Adriance and E. P. Platt, for East. Turkey,	10 00	key, 5,	25 00
	23 00	Painesville, Teachers and students of Lake Erie Female Seminary, for	
Piermont, H. Grant, Richford, Cong. ch.	5 08	East. Turkey, 29; Friends, for Mar-	
Sherburne, 1st Cong. ch., 50; Friends, for Adana, 10; Mission Band, 5,	65 00	din, 10, Ravenna, Friends in Cong. ch.	39 00 18 50
Suspension Bridge, J. C. Flood,	3 00	Rome, G. H. Webb,	1 00272 29
Tarrytown, A friend,	2 00-552 50	INDIANA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		Hammond, F. H. Tuthill,	10 00
Bradford, J. R. R.	.6 00	ILLINOIS.	
Lock Haven, G. P. Perkins,	10 00	Bunker Hill, G. Drew,	I 00
Newtown, Miss A. Ewing, for East. Turkey.	25 00	Chicago, 1st Cong. ch., for East. Tur-	1 00
Turkey, Scranton, Plymouth ch.	9 50	Chicago, 1st Cong. ch., for East. Tur- key, 122,26; C. F. Gates, for East. Turkey, 255; Coll. by C. F. Gates, for East. Turkey, 146,50; South	
Uniontown, J. B. Beeson,	2 0052 50	for East. Turkey, 146.50; South	
NEW JERSEY.		Cong. ch., 21; Friends, by A. Hall- ner, 150; A. P. Kelly, for East. Tur-	
Asbury Park, Rev. J. Jay Dana,	10 00	key, 100: A. Dow, for East, Tur-	
Boonton, Presb. ch., 25; ——, 2,	27 00	key, 50; Jas. H. Moore, for East. Turkey, 25; Sedgwick-st. Sab. sch.,	
East Orange, Grove-st. Cong. ch., 11.25; Friends in do., 14; Grove-st.		18; A. H. Greene, 10; Rev. G. S. F.	000 06
Cong. Sab. sch., 5; A friend, 25; A		Evanston, 1st Cong. ch.	90 7 76 85 20
friend, 2, Freehold, Young Ladies' Seminary, for	57 25	Galesburg, 1st Church of Christ, Griggsville, Carrie B. Reynolds, for	38 12
Adana, Haddonfield, J. D. Lynde, of which 25	10 00	East. Turkey, Hinsdale, Cong. Sab. sch.	5 00
for East. Turkey,	50 00	Lacon, "Dorcas,"	15 00 25 00
Jersey City, A friend, Newark, X. Y.	1 00 1 50	Lombard, 1st Church,	13 25
Peterson, A. Ely, Plainfield, Mary E. Whiton, Wortfold A Grand	I 00	Marseilles, M. E. Brown, of which i for East. Turkey,	2 00
Westfield, A friend,	5 00 2 00	Minonk, Mrs. T. P. Clarke,	I 00
	5 00169 75	Monmouth, J. C. Logue, Oak Park, 1st Cong. ch., for East. Tur-	1 00
DISTRICT OF COLUM	BIA.	key, Peoria, Mrs. B. B. Bowman,	65 00 5 00
		Plymouth, Amy A. Burton,	5 00
Washington, Ralph Dunning,	10 00	Polo, Ind. Presb. Sab. sch., for East. Turkey,	5 52
VIRGINIA.		Pulaski, ——,	50
Alexandria, Mr. and Mrs. L. M.		Waucoma, Ladies' Miss. Soc. and other friends,	17 50
Blackford,	20 00	Winnetka, Members of Cong ch.	
	20 00	Transcitus, seembers of cong on	1 381,194 23

Turkey,

28,358 98

FOR SUFFERERS IN CHINA.

48 00-58 00

NEW JERSEY.	MICHIGAN.
Jersey City, A friend, 1 00 Newark, X. Y. 1 502 50	Owosso, Mrs. J. F. Sharts,
ALABAMA.	Previously received, 29 00
Talladega, Cong. Sab. sch. 17 ∞	49 50

FOR SUFFERERS BY FIRE AT ZEITOON.

NEW YORK.		ILLINOIS.	
New York, Armenian Y. M. C. A., by Wm. A. Caldwell,	200 00	Marseilles, M. E. Brown,	1 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Previously received,	79 ² 37
Washington, Ralph Dunning,	10 00		1,003 37

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT, TURKEY.

MASSACHUSETTS. — Boston, J. N. Denison, for Hopkins professorship, New York. — Albany, A friend, 50; Brook- lyn, Rochester-ave. ch., J. Frazer, 25; J.	100 00	ILLINOIS. — Sterling, James Dinsmoor, for Hopkins professorship, COLORADO. — Robinson, Mr. Perry, for do. 5 00
H. Boyce, 5; R. D. Redhead, 1; Mrs. Wheeler, 1; E. W. Waters, 51c.; Prof. E. P. Thwing, 3, CONNECTICUT.—Stamford, Rev. R. P. H. Vail,	85 51	Previously acknowledged, 380 56 66,044 67 66,425 23
25; H. Williams, 5; W. Morse, 5; Church collection, 14.20; Middlesex Conference, 10.85, OHIO. — Ravenna, Mrs. Woodbridge,	60 05 30 00	ARTHUR W. TUFTS, Treasurer. Boston, March 7, 1888.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A GREEK VILLAGE IN ASIA MINOR.

BY REV. JAMES W. SEELYE, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sartoan (or Sartovan) is a village of some three hundred houses, lying in a little sheltered valley among the hills across the plain from Adabazar, which is some seventy-five miles southeast of Constantinople. The inhabitants are exclusively Greek, from the headman down, and are for the most part descendants of a colony which migrated many years ago from Salonica [Thessalonica], and they may be descendants of those whom Paul and Silas visited and to whom the

former addressed the two Epistles. The town belongs to the diocese of Bishop Philotheos Bryennios, the Metropolitan of Nicomedia, and is visited by "his holiness" once a year. This visit costs the villagers, who, being farmers and shepherds on a small scale, have little ready money, more than \$100 as a "tithe," besides the ordinary expenses of entertainment—twice the sum that it allows its headman for a year's service.

Philotheos is the bishop who discovered in the library of the Greek Patriarchate in Constantinople, and published in 1883, the famous ancient manuscript "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." He is a man of considerable



THE COURT OF A GREEK MONASTERY.

learning, and resides the greater part of the year in Nicomedia, a few days sufficing to make his annual provincial tour. The old man's soul has been not a little stirred within him during the last three or four years. His people have been as wideawake as he himself, and have also found a "Teaching" of the Apostles [the New Testament]. Like his recent discovery, it had lain, as it were, covered with mold and dust, unknown for centuries, but they have brought it to light in their villages and are making it known.

Sartoan is one of the enlightened places. Hadji Yorgi, the most well-to-do man of the village, was the first to discover the "Teaching" and appreciate it.

His chance reading of the Word of God occurred a few years ago. Blessed himself, he sought to show his fellow-villagers the way of life, and as time went on he was joined by two or three others, who with him made daily study of the Bible, and on the Sabbath, after attendance on the morning service at the old Greek church of the village, would walk five miles to listen to preaching in the evangelical church in Adabazar.

Three years ago a bread-boy, eighteen years of age, from Sartoan, was peddling bread one Sabbath through the streets of Adabazar. In passing the evangelical chapel he was attracted by the singing, and putting down his tray entered and listened for the first time to the preaching of the gospel. Being much interested, the succeeding Sundays found him on hand at the hour of service, bread-board and all, until finally securing a Bible for himself, he refused to work on the Sabbath, and when discharged from his position returned to his village, and joined the feeble few in the loved search for gospel truth. They had no thought of separation from their church. Faithful to the church in which they were born and baptized, they continued attendance there, though refusing to comply with the demands made that they should worship the saints and pictures.

The following Easter Philotheos, the bishop, made his pastoral visit. preached in the church on "I am the Light of the world," but he seems to have confined his remarks to comments on the traditions. The evangelicals, four or five in all, were present. At the close of the sermon the preacher turned upon the small body of "heretics," and without calling names excommunicated them, their wives and children, warning the other villagers to have nothing to do with . them: not to baptize or bury them, not even to greet them on the street. It was a very sober little group that gathered a few minutes later in the house of Hadji Yorgi. They had been faithful to their church; their only sin was in following the "teaching" which they had found. This was a thunderbolt from a clear sky. What to expect they did n't know. But the Lord was with them. A knock at the door was followed by the entry of the headman of the village. A moment's conversation showed that he had come to cast in his lot with them. Here was encouragement from a most unexpected quarter. It was not an easy step for this man to take. It cost him his business, for he was a liquor-dealer, and from principle he could not continue that business. It cost him his position, for at the instigation of the bishop the evangelical headman must be ousted.

This was the state of affairs three years ago. During this period the work has been moving forward in spite of anathemas, excommunications, stonings, and the like. Two years ago the village was visited by a missionary and native preacher, who were attacked in the street and whose host's house was subjected to a storm of stones for hours.

"Do not bury their dead," was one clause of the excommunication. The villagers obeyed, and on the death of a little child they not only did not bury it, but would not allow it to be buried. The pastor from Adabazar went out to perform the ceremony, but was met with such a shower of stones that he had to await the reinforcement of the police, and even then it was with the utmost difficulty that the body could be removed to an orchard for burial. Taking his stand near the grave, the pastor attempted to address the angry crowd. He

spoke in Turkish, and with such effect that the hands which grasped stones and clubs gradually relaxed, and shame began to take the place of fiercer feelings. Soon after this event, Sabbas, the bread-seller, started for Constantinople to seek an education. Here he entered the Boys' School in Pera, and is now taking his



From Tozer's Turkish Armenta.

ROCK CHAMBERS OF A GREEK MONASTERY, ASIA MINOR,

third year as a student preparatory to returning to his village as a preacher and teacher.

A year ago I visited Sartoan, and for the first time we celebrated the Lord's Supper in the presence of forty or fifty persons. In the second story of a cocoonery a room had been partitioned off, and served as a schoolroom during the week, and a place for meetings on the Sabbath. All was quiet, not a stone

was thrown, not a voice raised in opposition, and yet a year previous this same street was the scene of an excited demonstration against the little evangelical body of worshipers. Among others, there had joined them one of the most reckless of men, who was both a robber and the terror of the village, but he sat before me that day a new man. It was something the bishop's care for his flock had failed to effect. It was a change for which every man in that village had reason to thank God.

I have just revisited the town again, and am delighted to note a mark of advance. I spent a Saturday in visiting the people, and on Sunday morning some two hundred were present, the largest number that had ever attended an



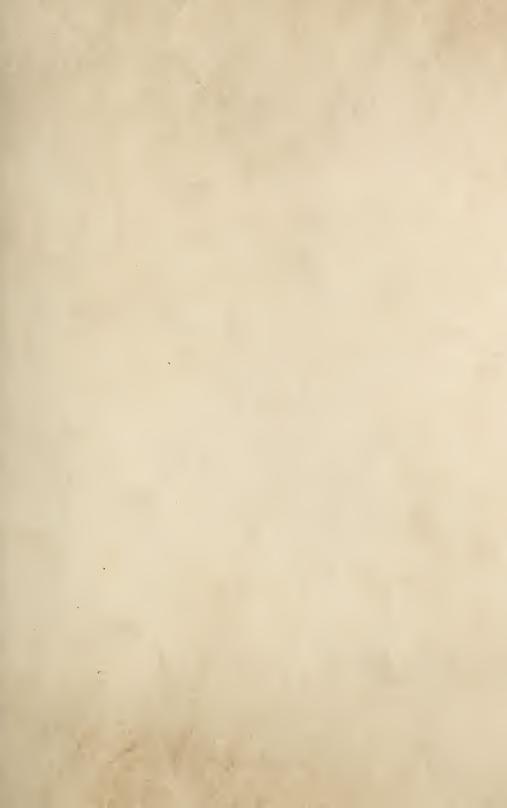
GREEK SAILOR.

evangelical service in this place. The experiences of that day were most impressive to all concerned. To show the change of feeling towards the evangelicals, I need only add that this Hadji Yorgi, who three or four years ago was excommunicated by the bishop and cursed by his fellow - villagers, was chosen last spring headman of the village. The honor was thrust upon him against his will, but he was compelled to refuse because of a multiplicity of other duties. Another remarkable fact is that the sale of intoxicating liquors has been forbidden in the town.

On Monday morning five or six of us called upon the present headman. He

is not a Protestant, and has been rather hostile in his feelings and actions. After a long call, when we started to leave, to our surprise and gratification, he not only accompanied us to the door, but went with us to the house of Hadji Yorgi, taking friends whom he met by the way with him. The call thus returned was longer than the first, and in all our conversation that morning there was but one topic, and that was religion, in some form. We were most happy to win the friendship of this leading man.

Evangelical Christianity has shown its power in Sartoan, and has, we think, a most interesting future there.



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